

PHOTO ACCESS

PhotoAccess is a community photographic centre currently being established in Canberra.

The aims of PhotoAccess are:

to provide photographic services to community groups and by doing so provide employment, training and work experience for five unemployed people.

to provide public access to supervised black and white and colour darkrooms, and to finishing facilities.

to foster community interest in photography and to encourage the flow of photographic ideas and skills by providing public access facilities, photography seminars and exhibition space.

Why photographic services for community groups?

Canberra has many non-profit groups which serve the community but have limited funds and resources. Photography can be used to document their activities, to promote their services, to produce educational material and to disseminate their ideas. PhotoAccess will provide groups with photographic services on a cost-of-materials basis and will also provide access to facilities and photographic resources to enable development of their own skills in photography.



The photographic work done for community groups will form the basis of one year work experience and training scheme for five unemployed people. Funding for the employees and part of the establishment costs has been granted under the Community Employment Program.

Why public access?

There is no public access photographic facility in Canberra. There are however many people who need or would like such a facility and whose needs PhotoAccess would cater for e.g. students and student photographers (access after class hours), low income earners, single parents, retired and unemployed people (low cost use), handicapped people (wheelchair access and modified equipment), amateur photographers and people who cannot afford or do not have space for a darkroom.

Facilities will be available in the evenings and on weekends. A small charge will be made to cover running costs.

PhotoAccess will be *your* centre. If you would like more information or would like to help, please contact one of the members of the working party listed below. We welcome your interest and support.

- Huw Davies
- Sue Ferrari
- Gerry Orkin
- Kerrie Ruth
- Babette Scougall
- Annie Jacobs
- Sef Greal
- Margaret Newton — all on 49 7878.

PHOTO ACCESS
GPO Box 939,
Canberra ACT 2601

DOLE?..HOW DROLL!

STEP-FAMILIES : "dread and delight"

The numbers of step-parents in the Australian community is increasing. Although the image of the wicked step-parent may be fading in the popular mind, the difficulties of coping with family life with step children are still considerable. "Inadequacy", "frustration", "rejection", "invasion of privacy" are words which come frequently to the lips of those talking about the experience. Sometimes there are unexpected breakthroughs and moments of warm sharing.

A group of stepmothers who work at the ANU will begin a series of six lunch-time meetings on **Monday 2nd November**, in the Counselling Centre's Group Room.

Several members of the group have discovered in informal contacts that they can be of great help to each other by sharing experience, ideas and problems. This group will have a maximum membership of 10, and there are still several places to be filled. It will meet again in 1985 if these exploratory sessions are successful. A group for step-parents (mothers and fathers) is also under consideration.

Any stepmother interested in joining should contact Leila Bailey at the Centre, or call her on X 2442. Participants should bring their own lunch, and tea and coffee will be provided. The meeting time will be 12.30 to 1.30.

SCUBADIVING COURSES

The next course starts on Monday, November 12. The course consists of

- a) up to nine hours theory
- b) up to nine hours pool training (indoor, heated)
- c) minimum of four hours of ocean diving, including boat, night and shore.
- d) scuba divers equipment, air, textbook and logbook supplied.

You must be able to swim 200 mtrs; be medically fit for diving; enthusiastic; member of the Sports Union and Skindiving Club.

For further information contact Sport & Recreation Officer. ex 2860.

BALLOT FOR ELECTION OF THREE DIRECTORS

Members are invited to vote for the Election of three Directors to the Board of the Co-operative.

Ballot papers will be available at the Registered Office or any Branch of the Co-operative from **26th October 1984** or may be obtained from the undersigned.

Instructions as to the Completion and Filing of votes are detailed on the ballot paper.

A Declaration bearing the Member's sharennumber must accompany the ballot paper.

The latest time for receipt of votes is **2.00pm Friday 16 November 1984**.

C. Bain
University Co-op. Bookshop Ltd
80 Bay St. Broadway NSW

LIBERAL SOCIETY PARTIES ON

Nobody it appeared was too interested in what the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party had to say when he addressed the ANU Liberal Society's Annual Dinner two weeks ago.

The Society's membership, an assortment of federal politicians and a scattering of ACT Liberal Party heavies, seemed far more interested in the main course, tactfully served up by ANU Union staff seconds after Howard began a long but thoughtful address to the students.

He said the challenge to groups such as the Liberal Society, was to win the battle of ideas.

Political parties traditionally searched their ideological and philosophical souls while in opposition. In the past few decades the Labor Party had done a bit of soul searching. But philosophical soul searching was something relatively new for the Liberal Party.

Even in government the Labor Party had continued to soul search with ideological battles being fought openly and often bitterly during the National Conference. And these free-for-alls appeared to do no harm to the Labor Party's standing in the eyes of the electorate, Mr Howard said.

The Liberal Party was fortunately devoid of faction fights, but, rather less fortunately was devoid of the political thinkers that were so important to vitality of any political movement.

"How many of you," Mr Howard asked, "can name more than four or five people who have written anything on liberal philosophy?"

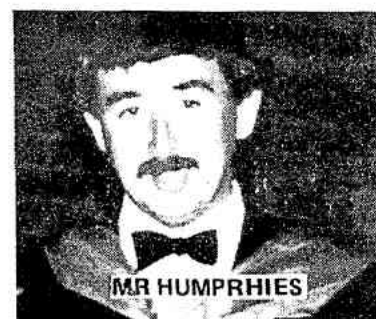
You should be able to satisfy yourself and the Australian electorate, that you are adhering to a basic philosophy," he said.

"It was a fatal error when, towards the end of the Fraser years, some of the party faithful didn't know where we stood." The Fraser Government had sold out its long-term philosophy for short-term gain. These were cutting words for a man who had been an integral part of that government.

Nevertheless, he urged the ANU Liberal Society to keep alive the fundamental principles of Liberal philosophy. It was the society's rightful role, he said, to remind the party of its commitment to that philosophy.

He concluded his remarks and the guests reluctantly put down their eating tools to give Mr Howard a somewhat unenthusiastic applause.

Then, it was Mr Howard's turn to stuff his face while a former Liberal Society president, now the candidate for Canberra, Mr Gary Humphries, delivered the reply.



Mr Howard, who had to rush back to speak on 36 tax bills that night, ignored Mr Humphries' first remarks while he scooped whole brussell sprouts and tinfuls of peas into the opening of his alimentary canal.

Mr Howard was wrong in assuming that universities were the place to merely keep Liberal ideas alive. Rather, they were the very battlefields where Liberal ideology needed to challenge the Left.

"We have not even begun to fight," he said, "particularly on issues like uranium, disarmament and peace where the Left's line remains largely unchallenged on campuses across Australia."

The campuses were indeed the places where the ideological battles needed to be fought and won, not least because the views of tomorrow's teachers and ultimately tomorrow's children, were being shaped by their tertiary experience.

And the ANU Liberal Society, now reeling from a series of 'electoral disasters', cringed as Humphries chastised them for not taking up the challenge and going on the offensive.

With that sermon ringing in their ears, Mr Howard, Senator Reid and MHRs Hodgman, Ruddock and MacPhee, retired to the White House across the Lake and the students partied on regardless.

HUMAN SCIENCE STUDENTS TO PROTEST REDUCTIONS

7 UNITS PROPOSED FOR 1985	
FULL YEAR UNITS	AVOIDABLE
HUMAN ECOLOGY	No

IS THIS WHAT YOUR COURSE PLAN WILL LOOK LIKE NEXT YEAR?...

Dear Ms Smith,

The University is unable to offer you a place as a student in the Human Sciences Department. A 50 percent reduction in staff over the last three years has severely limited the capacity of this Department to accept students

This may be the reply you receive in 1985. And there'll be few other places you can go; ANU is one of the few tertiary institutions that offers studies in Human Sciences.

Staffing cuts are being made. The story-line is familiar - a never-ending crisis in University funding, escalating costs But the nibbling reductions seem to be selective - one of the Departments most threatened is the Human Sciences Program.

Despite its uniqueness, this Program is being continuously cut. Three years ago, the Human Sciences Program had four full-time positions. This year there are three. And next year the program will be further reduced to two full-time and one part-time positions.

Over this time, teaching has become more complex; nearly 70 students now do undergraduate and honours units, and a further 13 students seek to do post-graduate studies. Can two people be expected to teach over 70 students, as well as deal with the administration of a department?

'How humans are changing, their natural environment' 'Alternatives for the future' 'Methods of social change' these are examples of Human Sciences Studies. This Program is unique in this University; it promotes an interdisciplinary approach and integrates methods such as field studies, work-groups and seminars in educating students.

Reductions in the Human Sciences Program raises questions of which direction ANU should be taking. Small advances made which increase the social relevance of university studies, such as the struggle to establish the Human Sciences Program, are being undermined by staff cuts. This is despite the Faculty of Arts policy commitment to encourage such units. To many students, it appears ANU is going in the wrong direction.

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NEW WAVERS to OLD RAVERS,
SHOW DANCERS to SMOOTH ROMANCERS,
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Friday 9-9
Saturday 9-12

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Which departments are cut? Who decides? Students of the Human Sciences Program have been led to ask these questions. We're startled by the contradiction of increasing student enrolments in Human Sciences (one of only three departments in which this is occurring) responded to with staff cuts. It seems the demonstrated preferences of students are being systematically ignored.

Rally with us on
WEDNESDAY 24th OCTOBER

1.00pm
to protest this reduction in the Human Sciences Program. We're struggling to protect one of the most innovative and progressive courses available at ANU, and to re-establish a commitment to relevant study at this university.

RETURNING OFFICER'S REPORT ELECTION FOR THE 46TH STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

In my opinion the first election of a Students' Representative Council of the Students' Association for over ten years was a great success. It represents the election of the 46th Student Representative Council at the ANU.

95 valid nominations were received. There were over 70 candidates left at the time of polling and every position was contested. The quality of the candidates and their respective campaigns and materials was very high. Over 1,100 students voted. All this augurs well for the future of student politics at the ANU.

The election complied with the electoral regulations of the Association. I received two informal complaints about matters relating to the election but no formal complaints about the election.

LAW FACULTY

*Susan Drakeford
Michael Kerrisk
Andrew Browne
Valid votes cast 229

SCIENCE FACULTY

*Gerald Kohn
*Alan Lyall
David Purdue
David Barz
Sean Batt
Jonathan Bishop
Valid votes cast 369

PART-TIME REPRESENTATIVE

*Josie White
Michael Quinn
Valid votes cast 112

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES

*David Mason
*Philip Volkofsky
*Chris Long
*Donna Spears
*Don Pascoe
*Poppy McLean
*Peter Taylor
*Neil McFarlane
*Geoff Kennett
*Chris Bolden
Glenn Phillips
Lorraine Dearden
Andrew Post
Melissa Baker
Kendall Odgers
Rohan Firminger
Paul Hanratty
Robyn Beaney
Craig Matthews
Jenny Dickson
Helen Woolf
George Morgan
Jeremy Stuparich
Valid votes cast 1102

AUS DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL STUDENT CONVENTION

*David Mason
*Donna Spears
*Chris Long
*Lesley Ward
*John Buchanan
Kendall Odgers
Paul Hanratty
Neil McFarlane
Glenn Phillips
Andrew Browne
George Morgan
Gerard Wheeler
Helen Woolf
Jeremy Stuparich
Valid votes cast 990

. . . finally there are numerous friends, candidates, scrutineers, etc. that I would like to thank for their assistance. I would especially like to thank Di Riddell, Peta Watt, Peter Taylor, Kerry Corke, Anne Thomas and Ian Rout for their efforts.

Bill Redpath
Returning Officer

POSITIONS

I hereby declare the following election results (N.B. successful candidates are marked with an asterisk and results are largely in the order of election).

PRESIDENT

*Lesley Ward 492
Cathryn Lyall 342
Chris Long 264
Invalid 25
Valid votes cast 1098

TREASURER

*Jane Connors 602
Glenn Phillips 465
Invalid 56
Valid votes cast 1067

WORONI:

*Six-Pact Collective (Barz/Morris etc) 528
Riverbank Collective (Kellow) 523
Invalid 72
Valid votes cast 1049

ARTS FACULTY

*Marga Penny
*Simon Patch
*Anne Foley
*Tamsin Kerr
Karen Gibson
Morgan Thomas
Hamish Dougherty
Valid votes cast 430

ASIAN STUDIES FACULTY

*Penny Williams
Danielle Nurse
Kirk Koelmeyer
Valid votes cast 66

ECONOMICS FACULTY

*Helen Dineen
*Geoff McDougall
Gerard Wheeler
Warren Newbegin
Valid votes cast 232

ELECTION FEVER? — NO, JUST AN S.R.C. SPRING SNEEZE

The arrival of spring has caused Canberra's trees to erupt in a riot [what a cliché — Ed.] of colour. Likewise, the warmer weather has stirred student politicians from their winter holes for the annual ritual of the *Students' Association Elections!*

The University Council elections, held in early September (see box) served as a quiet warm-up for the main event, which this year was characterised by an air of novelty.

The election was a novelty in several respects:

The Students' Representative Council (SRC) which had been advocated by 'the masses' in 1982 in a referendum during the reign of Gary Humphries [a famous film producer and ex law student, now facing certain defeat on December 1 at the hands of Jo Hansen (DSP), not Ros Kelly (ALP), in the federal seat of Canberra — Ed.] has finally completed gestation and is to take effect next year. Consequently there were about 70 candidates running for the 28 positions, instead of the handful of positions involved in the old system.

This proliferation of nominees transformed the ceremonial broadsheet containing candidates' policies from a slender rag to a tome of Dickensian proportions.

The multitude of candidates also forced the Returning Officer Bill Redpath (SA President 1983) to severely restrict the availability of the SA's printing resources. This resulted in the initial stunting of the most exciting election ritual of all, namely the blossoming of posters and showerings of leaflets.

After initial fears that the election would be a non-event because no-one would know they were on, candidates dug into their pockets to finance poster printing. Chris Long actually dug into his father's printing company's pocket and the Six-Pact Woroni Collective used a public service photocopier to print their graphic "not a Mobil Ad" poster. The Left Alliance expended a frighteningly large sum on their psychedelic mega-poster and the Liberals

tenaciously retained their hold on the perpetual "Fuck Graphic Design, No-one Reads Our Posters Anyway" wooden spoon award.

It soon became clear that the restrictions on the use of SA production facilities was quite lax when Woroni editor Stephen Pratt said "(expletive deleted)", they crap on about "budgetary mismanagement" and then use enough of our highly-expensive lettering tape to mummify the Vice-Chancellor" as he observed the plethora of freshly plastered posters.

The DSP caused a major upset by withdrawing *en masse*, just before polling commenced (see box), rendering a great many opposition hack sheets obsolete.

The withdrawal of the DSP condemned the elections to near anonymity in the mainstream press: The sole report of the elections in the Canberra Times, a rival of 'Woroni', consisted of an appraisal of endorsed DSP Presidential Candidate Chris Stamford's policy statement by Ian Warden.

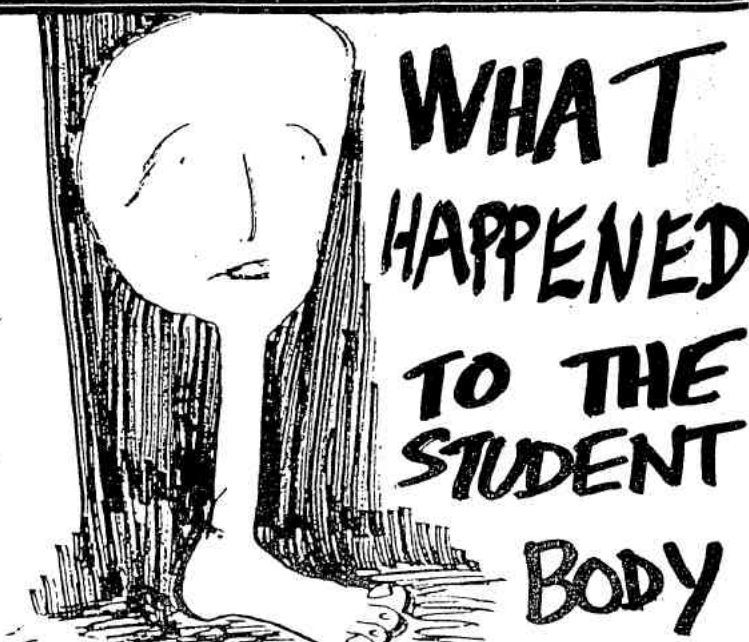
The DSP stand-down also robbed polling booths of much of their erstwhile tension, as this year's candidates shied away from using such classic DSP techniques as engaging in lightning fast repartee with potential voters and the vote-catching half Nelson headlock. Most candidates were content to stand around looking embarrassed, only asking people who had already voted to vote again. The latter practice is understood to have nearly resulted in a black eye or two.

Champagne sales in the Uni Bar went through the roof, along with a few corks, on the Friday evening as the results filtered from the tally room.

It seems that some candidates retain their Ideological Soundness even in the midst of revelry; Ian

Redpath, brother of Bill the Returning Officer, himself a stalwart member of the Left Alliance said that he was "non compost (sic) mentus", according to the occupants of the Left Alliance table in the Knotholes bar.

This was understood to mean that they all thought he was a loony because he associates with Anti-Gravity Heads, and DSP luminaries such as Roz Daniell, a member of the winning Woroni team and candidate for the federal seat of Fraser (no relation) in the December 1 election. A newly-elected Asian Studies Rep. Nikki P. Williams, was overheard telling DSP teaperson Stephen Pratt that she had better not be seen talking to him lest she be



COUNCIL-DSP BEATEN TO A PULP

The Deadly Serious Party is showing signs of being seriously dead in the aftermath of the not so recent Undergraduate University Council elections.

The two winning candidates were Jane Connors and Lesley Ward, both Left Alliance stalwarts. The unsuccessful candidates who, except for Kendall Odgers, all happened to be members of the Deadly Serious Party, all went to the bar, except Kendall Odgers, and, according to eyewitnesses, drank themselves into a stupor on hearing of their crushing defeat.

Kendall told Woroni that he didn't go to the bar because I hate the decor, especially the red chairs, and Liberals don't do that sort of thing anyway', from his Burgmann College Sauna.

It is understood that senior executive party members blame the DSP's poor showing on Steph-

en Pratt's failure to mention that he was an endorsed DSP candidate.

"No-one in his (sic) right mind would vote for any of our other candidates, because they're not experienced enough, so, naturally, when that idiot Pratt forgot to say he was an official DSP candidate they took the only reasonable choice, and voted Connors/Ward," Mr Rout said from his CSIRO H.Q.

Mr Rout also claimed that, S.A. President Peter Taylor, in a desperate bid to ensure the victory of Ward and Connors, threatened to hold his breath until he turned blue unless a reference made by the Vice Chancellor about Pratt's imminent election to Council in the Vice Chancellor's letter that appeared on the front cover of Woroni 9, was deleted.

Since the President of the Students' Association automatically becomes a member of the

University Council, and Lesley Ward was recently elected to the Presidency, a by-election to Council will have to be held early next year. Certain members of the ANU bureaucracy are understood to be somewhat annoyed about the thought of spending more of their precious time and thousands of dollars of their very precious money on yet another postal ballot, in which only about 20 percent of students will vote anyway. There is a rumour that certain bureaucrats are in favour of randomly selecting a student for the vacant position and keeping the money.



Energetic Eddie

purged from the ranks of the 'only viable political machine on campus'.

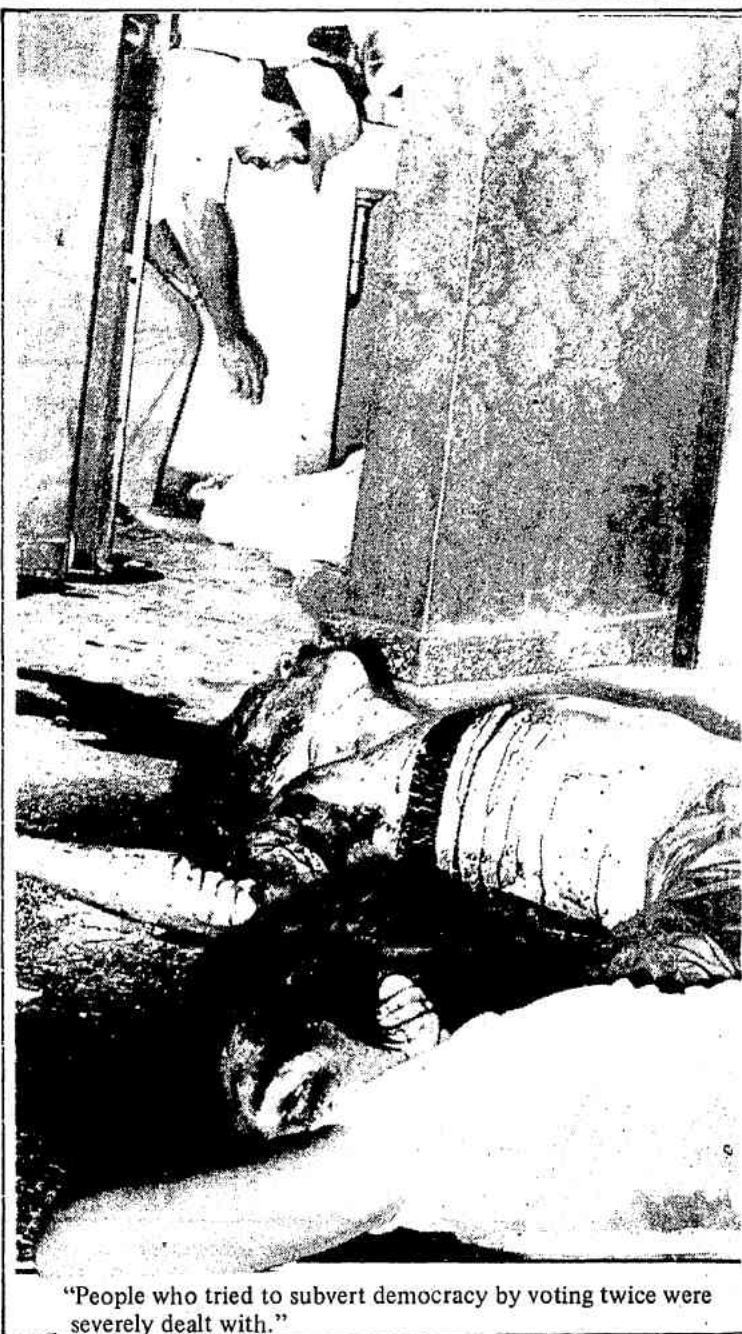
Speaking from his regular chair in the Uni Bar, editor Stephen Pratt commented that the Woroni election result was not meaningful saying "a win by five votes is only a margin of less than .05 percent, which is statistically irrelevant, like the candidates themselves."

Mr Pratt said he hoped the Six Pact editorial collective didn't take the figure of "below .05" seriously and try to drive home because the police would not be fooled by such a dubious use of statistics.

He threatened to retain the 1985 editorship of Woroni "by force — I've got mates in Griffith", but was persuaded to withdraw the comment when editor-to-be David Barz bought him a glass of cider without falling over.

Several days later, when the nightmarish task of counting the General Representative votes had been completed, SA President Peter Taylor said that he was both happy and disappointed with the election results. When asked to explain the meaning of this dialectic he refused to comment further but said that the liberals didn't do as well as they had expected, only managing to get two general reps and an economics rep elected.

In my view, as an experienced political analyst I believe that the new SRC has a good mix, and that Taylor was dissatisfied because the Left Alliance has only attained 13 of the 23 positions in the SRC. E.E.



"People who tried to subvert democracy by voting twice were severely dealt with."

DSP DIPS OUT

The highlight of the SRC elections was the sudden boycott by the Deadly Serious Party, who were hot favourites for the key executive positions.

Ex-Presidential candidate Chris Stamford, a veteran of many close-fought campus elections, told reporters that he could not, with a clear conscience, lead his party to victory over opponents whose genealogy was "of a most uncertain nature".

"Not only is it obvious that the feared GOANNA is funding the campaign of a group, whose name is best Left unsaid, BUT we are

expected to compete with a Ratty, a Toad and a Mole from the foetid swamp that supplies Toad Hall's drinking water," he said.

When asked whether the DSP had abandoned the discerning voter to the Coalition of Silly Parties, Mr Stamford said that discerning students would stay well away from the polling booths lest they be multiply assaulted.

"Discerning Canberra voters will be able to elect Jo Hansen and Roz Daniell on December 1, so the DSP can strike at the core of silliness, on capital hill" he said. E.E.

FILM REVIEW/PREVIEW/ INTERVIEW

Koyaanisqatsi: A film of the eco-catastrophe we call late twentieth-century advanced capitalism.
(by timmie pixie)

Boulevard Blue – 26/27 October, 10.30pm

What are some words from the cover of the album of the soundtrack of the film?

Unique intense super-structure modern life acceleration density benevolence technology progress out of balance.

What does "Koyaanisqatsi" mean?

It's a word from the Hopi language, which means crazy life, life in turmoil, life disintegrating, life out of balance, a state of life that calls for another way of living, and I think right at the start of the film they show you what they, what, they show you those meanings, what the word stands for, and that sets the terms of the film.



HOPI KACHINA DOLL

What is the film about?

It's slightly hard to say what it's about, it's more what things you might choose to think about at the same time. Or you could say it's about, what the title says.

What happens in the film?

Well, there isn't any dialogue, or narrative, or plot, or characters, or anything like that. It's mostly looking at things, different things, speeded up and slowed down, and listening to music by Philip Glass.

Are any words used?

There are words in the music, although they're also sung in the Hopi language, and translations into English of the prophecies are on the screen at the end of the film, but they're also on the record cover, and I think it's a better idea to know or to have heard the prophecies before seeing the film, and they say, "if we dig precious things from the land we will invite disaster", "near the Day of Purification, there will be cobwebs spun back and forth in the sky" and "a container of ashes might one day be thrown from the sky, which could burn the land and boil the oceans", and they're all prophecies of the Hopi people who are, aah, mystically-conscious pueblo dwellers, or they were, in America. [phone rings]



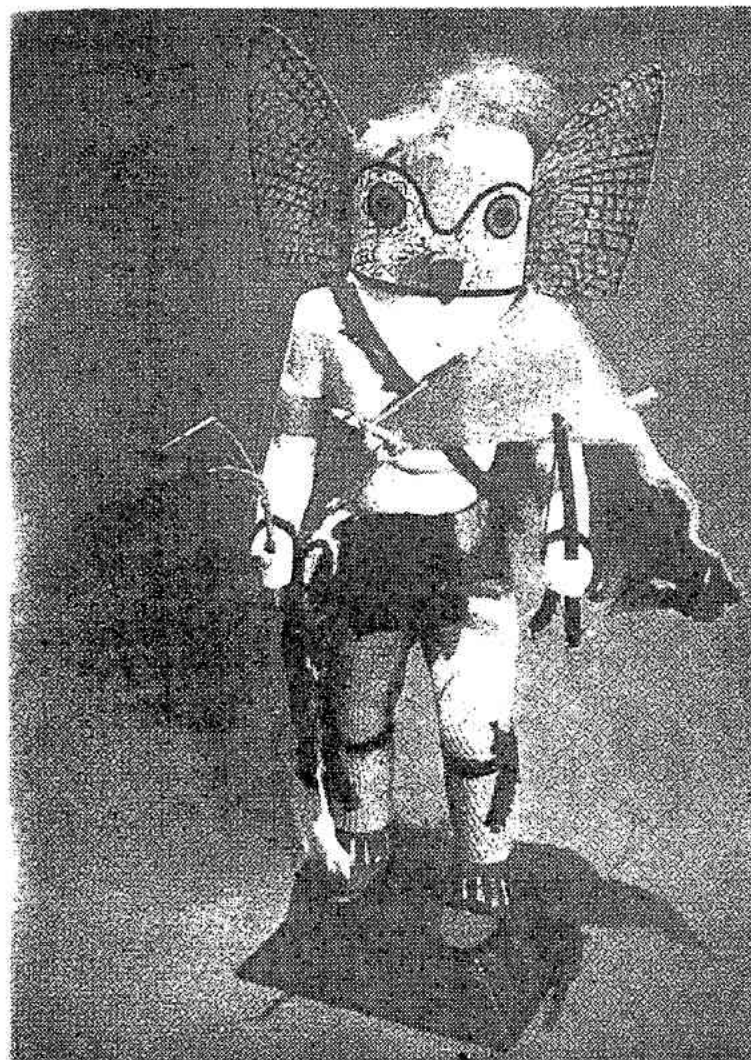
Fox Kachina

Compare the film with other films.

In most other films, we look at individuals in their very personal social relations, inside their houses, in the spaces that are their own, and we don't look at the things that relate those individuals to the other individuals in their houses and their private spaces. In this film, we look entirely outside individuals at the networks between them, particularly the networks which are cities, and we contrast cities and that way of being with the environment unaffected by human networks.

What about war and peace?

The film has something to say from a perspective where war and peace are no longer so clearly distinguished, the militarisation of peacetime, the increasing predominance of 'defence' budgets, and the dominance of a military model in all fields of civil life, administration, communications, transport and policing. The film not only has images of warfare, but also lets us see how war-like advanced industrial capitalist society is, what sort of violence its speed and freneticism is.



Great Horned Owl Kachina



Devilsclaw
Kachina



A Singer



Coal Kachina



Zuñi
Kachina



What does it convey about technology?

Something about the aim to move faster, do everything in the shortest possible time, and the inhumanity of the machine around which we, increasingly, must fit ourselves, rather than the other way round. Speed as a drug, a neurosis, a tyrant. Mechanisation and looking at your watch instead of living.

If this has been described as "the ultimate 'trip' movie", is it necessary to take drugs to see it?

It's never necessary to take drugs. Ah, you could say that it wouldn't go amiss. [delete rambling response]

What is the purpose of this review?

To intrigue people, and incite people to see the film for reasons, um, for spectacle, for entertainment, but beyond that with ideas which relate the film to the problems of holocaust and eco-catastrophe and the general mode of organisation of our intense industrial crowded over-hasty society. To see the imaging of a different pace as a meaningful contribution to a livable future, not just a spectacle.

What about war and peace?

You have to see that society is increasingly organised as though there was a war on, as though everything had to be done in the shortest possible time, which is also the key value of technology-centred capitalism, that all processes have to be done as cheaply as possible but also as quickly as possible, and seeing the the sickness of the grid of acceleration which cities, particularly American cities, are, well, we see that that is a machine, a war-like machine, a machine which is not a living machine, a machine which contradicts the steadiness of the individuals caught within it. Perhaps the film also points out that it's not just a matter of people having their own private comprehensible social relations which are also hiding in the niches of the machine, but that the intensity and violence of the city-machine, the city-war-machine, not only is killing the earth but also slowly, or, the point is 'quickly', killing the people within it, because their way of living is this accelerating life out of balance, life in turmoil, which is what the film's about.

See the film and go Green?

Electric Shadows, Oct. 26/27, 10.30 start.

Please note that parking in the Union's service yard is now restricted to one area (viz. directly beneath the Students' Association Office) and parking in unauthorised areas will be subject to fining. (See diagram). Arrangements have been made with the ANU's Traffic Officers to patrol the area and to fine any vehicle which is not legally parked.



... AND WHERE WILL YOU BE ON THE LAST NIGHT?

RIDGIE DIDGE PRODUCTIONS

THE FOURTH TOMORROW

Women on a Shoestring's second production for 1984 is an exciting theatre/music piece entitled 'THE FOURTH TOMORROW'

The production draws on the work of a number of Australian women writers from the 1930s, and addresses such themes as the development of Australian literature, international politics, and the problems faced by women writers in the literary arena of the 1930s.

The writers include M. Barnard Eldershaw - a collaborative partnership between two women - Marjorie Barnard and Flora Eldershaw; Jean Devanny, a Communist Party member whose first novel was banned due to its frank discussion of a woman's right to sexual freedom; and Nettie Palmer, a literary critic who wrote for newspapers, journals and radio broadcasts.

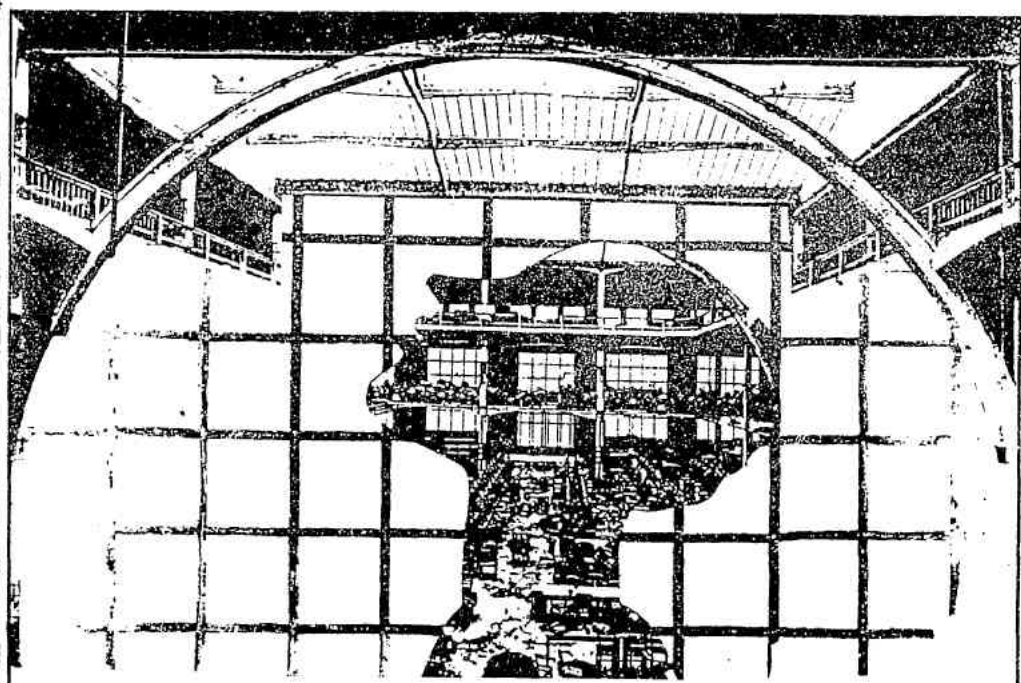
The production will feature a wide range of musical styles, original music, and unusual instruments such as "cocktail percussion".

The title is inspired by M.

Barnard Eldershaw's major work "Tomorrow and Tomorrow". It has been considered in recent years to be one of the most penetrating descriptions of the depression and the World War II period in Australia, however it was subject to heavy censorship when first published.

"THE FOURTH TOMORROW" will run from October 24 - November 10 at G Block, Gorman House, Batman St., Braddon. Tickets are \$10 and \$4 concession, and generous party rates are available.

For bookings and further information, please ring 47 9181.



"Ideas of importance, books with significance for us all, records of human endeavour, canvasses of rare quality - all these can be covered over, hidden away and finally lost or destroyed, but for the intervention of some human will to seek out and preserve them."

THE FOURTH TOMORROW created by Women On A Shoestring is an exciting theatre/music piece, which incorporates some of the vision of three women writers in Australia in the 1930s.

The three writers are M. Barnard Eldershaw, Jean Devanny and Nettie Palmer.

They are a few of the many talented artists who are part of our cultural heritage. Our inspiration has sprung from them.

"Are any of your books set in Australia?"

"The first two. No-one noticed them."

At Gorman House, G. Block,
Batman Street, Braddon
October 24 - November 10
8pm Wednesday - Saturday

TICKETS \$10 - \$4
Party concessions available
Bookings phone: 47 9181

THE FLASH

"The Flash" is a locally written and produced show that asks the question 'and where will you be on the last night'.

The setting of the show is in a similar vein to "Hitchhikers' Guide to the Galaxy", with actors presenting revue on what could be the very last night of them all. It involves a series of skits and songs and a rock and roll tribute to our soon to end civilisation. There are world history highlights, interviews with famous and not so famous people, and an entertaining pair called Lyn and Tommy (definitely not Tim and Debbie). There are ballads, love songs, electronic music, the blues, 50s rock and roll and even a Gregorian chant.

The show is run at an electrifying pace in a montage of colour, movement and harmony. You can experience it at Cafe Boom Boom in Narrabundah from Wed 17 - Sat. 20 and Wed. 24 - Sat 27 October.

Ridgie Didge Productions formed during 1982 with Phil Anderson, Terry Johnson and Dave Wilden jamming in a garage. (It's true!).

During these sessions the idea of a show was formulated using many of the songs Terry and Phil has written. The end product of these many hours of work was "Flies on the Tea Trolley" a review of Canberra, its people and its lifestyle. The show played for two weeks at the ANU in 1983.

The company went into a recession when Terry left for China to further his studies, Phil got busy with his Band and PhD and Dave involved himself with the amateur companies such as Rep and Tempo.

On Terry's return from China it was decided to resurrect Ridgie Didge and with the songs Terry had written, some new material from Phil and the business work of Dave "The Flash" was born. Cafe Boom Boom was approached and Production number 2 was on its way.

Hopefully this is the start of regular performances by Ridgie Didge on the Canberra scene.

AFTER HIROSHIMA

Walking down the empty street
In the ceaseless rain
The soggy remains of sakura
At rest among the gravel.
Loneliness ate through her
Like the disease
She had lost the will to fight.
She alone was forced
To live that extra three year sentence
In this pitiless world
But now she knew
She had seen her last blossom.

Heather

UNDER UNDER CURRENT CURRENT

Single of the Week

David Sylvian. Ink in the Well.

This is the second single released from his post Japan debut album "Brilliant Trees" (the first was Red Guitar). And a fine choice it is. Sylvian's focus on life and emotion has always been delicate and incisive. This song again is representative of mood and reflection. With mainly acoustic instruments it's a song I would almost call rustic.

Singles.

Malcolm McLaren. Madame Butterfly

This man has never impressed me a great deal and I'm afraid the old dear has hit rock bottom this time. After his initial disco venture, the Sex Pistols through Bowing it and Wowing it and funking it up in Soweto, McLaren ends up with Puccini. I'll say at this stage that I'm an avid opera lover, particularly with reference to the lyric Italian composers Verdi and Puccini. But now we've got high drama lowered to this semi-rap "Hi I'm Pinkerton from the ol' US of A and Ah made Jojo San's life a little miserable". You may call it adulterous, sacrilegious, or whatever; for my part, words simply cannot encompass anything this horrendous. Suffice it to say, if ever I come across Mr Kimino himself and if I were in possession of a large blunt instrument...

Flaming Hands. Break down and Cry

What a voice, what a song. Great punchy stuff, from one of this fair land's most under-rated bands. When they supported frog face Richard Clap not so long ago, the Hands simply stole the night. With any luck either the Union or double X will bring this great little rock band back to clown town pretty soon.

Split Enz. Walk Away

From a band that have been a mainstay of Australian pop music their swan song is light, effervescent and fun into the bargain. By no means the most definitive or important band in rock music but then not everyone is suicidal.

No Nonsense. Changes must be made.

Dishes mount up in the kitchen, girl trouble, nutty SKAish, pull stupid faces at the camera, wear loud clothes and on and on and on and on and on and on.



BODYMAP



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Tina Turner. Better be good to me

Many critics tell us that Tina Turner is the ageless Queen of Rock music. To me she looks old, tired and has a face only a mother could love. But I digress. She once was brilliant but now only seems to scream her way through often dull and repetitive music. If you want to be good to Tina then buy something she did before 1975.

Stephen HEY

Continental Europe seems to indulge itself in trashy pop icons who have nothing to say, look really stupid and sing songs that are devastatingly succinct (note the title). There are lots of people like this also. Perhaps only they will listen to HEY. I think I'm going to be ill.

David Bowie. Blue Jean

Bowie dons the guise of Lord Byron, does a Bowie doing a Byron, looks as pretty as ever yet sounds surprisingly yuk. Gone is the tortured but loveable Bowie and his various roles in life and replacing him is a professional pop machine. Click Click.

The Church. Constant in Opal

No really, this song is more than just a stupid pun. The Church, after a great deal of garbage over the last 12 months have come up with one of the best singles they have yet produced. With lots of punch and a good film clip in tow it will doubtless make some sort of impression on the national chartz.



Concerts

Detective Red/Flaming Hands/
Richard Clapton. Union Refectory
27.8.84.

Detective Red are a fairly bland but readily accessible rock band. Their most redeeming feature is that the lead singer looks like David Sylvian. And there ain't much more one can really say.

Flaming Hands have got all the ingredients to be one of Australia's great rock bands. Blended into their music are elements of funk, soul, pop and jazz all coming together in a cohesive and electric amalgam. Julie Moyston's enigmatic stage presence and stunning vocals are the band's mainstay. Through "Breakdown and Cry", and "The Edge" (great powerful pop) the audience was taken into soulful reflection with "Sacrifice" and on it went. An album is due later in the month and I'm sure I won't be the only one eagerly awaiting its arrival.

Quoting a friend, Richard Clapton is the only performer who has played in the Union enough times to wear down a tile of his own. Well, perhaps so. By the time old Dicky came on stage I was pretty well pickled and feeling a little worse for wear. The situation wasn't helped much by his rather loud open-necked Hawaiian shirt. And then the music. While I can cope with "Solidarity", "Girls on the Avenue" is just one of those songs. Well after my head stopped spinning I thought it better to go home and pretend that it was a bad dream. I'm sure it would have worked had it not been for the subsequent hang-over. Neither one of mine nor Richard's finer evenings.

Matt Bianco. Lazy Bed

For Matt Bianco read flat white. Sixties night club feel, very polished done well but fairly uninspiring.

The Mustard Club. Dance

On initial impression, just another SKA come rhythm and soul number. But after a while you realise that this one has been done with a little more care and a lot more fun. Not bad at all really.

Soggy Porridge. Broken Romance

Dull song coupled with one of the most revolting film clips I've ever seen (man with his face in a toilet bowl). Dear oh dear.

Fiction Romance. All of this is new

Pop music with a rather strong political and justifiable anti-nuke stance. Similar in style to Flaming Hands and Do Re Mi: but with an indelible stamp of its own. A band to watch out for.

Just to note at this stage — the last three singles just reviewed are all available on "The Sound of Sydney Vol II" compilation disc. For the best of the inner city Sydney sound a worthwhile investment.



Heaven 17. Sunset Now
Self righteous socialists sing about the beach and bombs and you've heard it all before. The video consists of cardboard cut-outs bounced across the screen. Either a moment of weakness or they've run out of money.

Shakatak. Down on the Street
"Tonight's the night you'll never forget"

Oh really? I thought these songs came and went with Gloria Gaynor. I was wrong but they should have.

KITCHENWARE
RECORDS

7inch SK13 • 12inch SKX13



Albums

Sade Diamond Life C.B.S.

It isn't often one comes across an album of pathos, charm and a healthy jazz feeling. But "Diamond Life" is one of these. Sade (pronounced Sharday) are a band who are built around their lead singer Sade Adu. Her voice has that husky edge that reminds us of the Billie Hollidays and Mona Washington's of yesteryear. Brought in the 1980s and coupled with the jazz orientated music one associates with the more melodic sides of Coltrane and Monk she is truly remarkable.

There seems at this stage a strong return to jazz music in England. Other bands who have gone into this medium include "The Style Council", "Working Week" and "Everything But the Girl" but more of them later.

"Diamond Life" opens with a track entitled "Smooth Operator". A King of the Nightclubs and what once was termed a "Lady Killer" is his game "His eyes are like Angels' but his heart is cold". Perhaps this highlights to an extent the two dimensional quality of the Nightclubbing lifestyle. Anyway it rocks along at a steady pace and has a great little sax solo. "Your love is King" is the album's first single and a beautiful song it is too. Very basically it relates to the headiness and joy of passionate Love. And that also is a field in which this album shines. The word Love and most things associated with it are too easily dismissed by cynics and people who haven't got what they want. "Hang on to your Love" again relates to that instant moment you've achieved. Through all the suffering it would be a waste to let go of something you've strived so hard to achieve.

"Frankies First Affair" relates to, rather obviously, a young man's first affair, the pain he unwittingly administers, and without defences is damaged by. Something I think we all go through at some stage, and it's delivered with beauty and to a lesser extent, pain.

The last track on Side One is "When am I going to make a living". It's a powerful piece about survival but rejoices in "I am hungry but I won't give in."

Side 2 opens with "Cherry Pie". It's a fairly involved song about the worst



situation of all — bitterness in the breakdown of a relationship. There was a time when she would have asked him to stay. She's grown and changed while he has not. It's a very sad song and leaves no stone unturned. A classic piece of music. Following this is "Sally". A song about a New York prostitute who used to help hapless young men and their various addictions.

"Take a look at Dave
He was one seventeen
Zoot suit and shiny shoes.
He ran around town
looked through his methylated
laughter
Most of his memory drowned
But he remembered what his mother
used to shout.

She used to shout
"One day surely son
The streets are going to tire you out"
So put your hands together for Sally
She's the one who cared for him
She was there when his luck was
running thin.

She's doing our dirty work
She's the one who cares."
Coupled with the lyrics is very 1950s Miles Davis sounding music. Real street stuff.

Through thick and thin and Love and despair Sade still sings with devotion "I will be your friend". Certainly an uplifting song after the previous track. The album's last track starts with a long slow jazz intro and builds to where Ms Adu cries "Tell Me Why can't we live together". With all the hatred in the world she asks for something simple and for many, necessary. But again the simplicity in this music is one which has obviously come from much despair and a great deal of experience. The whole tone of "Diamond Life" is relaxed and moody.

In short it is no less of a brilliant album where emotions speak for themselves.



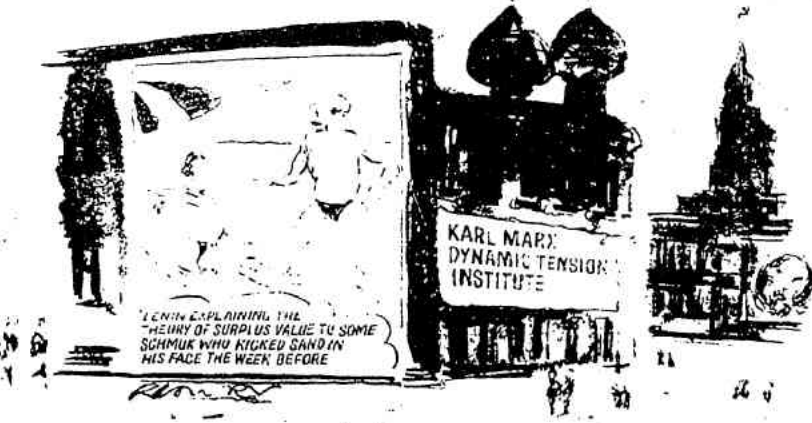
Concerts

The Dropbears/ The CURE
Union Refectory 11.10.84

With a line-up like the above it promised to be a good night out and I think very few people were disappointed. Just after 9pm the Dropbears took to the stage and played a fiery set of songs. They are, at this stage of the game, possibly the best of the alternate Sydney bands. Now that Do Re Mi have left for greener pastures the Dropbears punchy funk will soon be winning that and wider audiences. Their current single "Proud" is getting a great deal of airplay on 2XX and is certainly a good introduction to this fine rock group.

A great deal has been said about the CURE over the last five years from enigmatic and inspiring to self indulgent and dirge like. Nevertheless the CURE have carved a niche for themselves in the rock music world most people would be envious of. But what of this band in 1984. Well they played and played well. A lot of the classics were trotted out and received with enthusiasm. From what I could gather though most of the material played came from their latest offering "The Top". I've not yet heard the album but the new material came across pretty well. In all it was a satisfactory concert. The CURE are very professional in their delivery but I think that edge just wasn't there. Robert Smith hadn't slept for two days and apparently he thought his own performance wasn't up to scratch. But again I must say that the concert although perhaps not brilliant, was certainly very very good.

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And of the other albums that have been released recently Firstly "Everything But the Girl" who are Tracey Thorn and Ben Watt have a new one called "Eden" Like much of the music recently released it is quite reflective, emotional and often jazz orientated. The finer tracks include "Fascination", "Frost and Fire" and "Tender Blue". Ex-Japan lead singer and songwriter David Sylvian has his debut album "Brilliant Trees" on the market. It's a radical departure from previous material, often incorporating acoustic instruments in an album of often sad and poetic beauty. 'Hunters and Collectors', in their now re-vamped form have for two-months been entertaining critics and the air-waves with "The Jaws of Life". Inspired by the man who drove his semi into a motel in Alice Springs some months ago the album delves and winds through the desperate harshness of an overfed nation. No longer dirge like and more succinct in delivery "The Jaws of Life" is Hunters and Collectors' best album to date.

Well, 1984 is drawing to a close and so too is Woroni. I hope you've enjoyed Undercurrent this year as well as last. I've certainly had a fun time writing it. As for 1985, the new Woroni editors elect have expressed an interest in me contributing again. If I'm still around (in whatever capacity) I'd be glad to do so. Thanks again to you the reader, 2XX and Impact Records. Until next time

Marcus Kelson

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STUDENTS FIGHT FOR ACADEMIC RECORDS

On 6 and 7 September a protracted struggle between the University and its progeny (read 'students' - Ed.) reached the conclusion in the hearing rooms of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. There, the arguments of five History Honours graduates were pitted against those of the University over the issue of release of various documents relating to the assessment of these ex-students - they were seeking their record sheets, names of examiners and raw grades for components of their course. Regardless of the final decision, which is still pending, the students have every right to be satisfied with their efforts. The hearing was the culmination of 18 months of labour on the part of many people. This experience and its ramifications bear recounting.

The legal ins-and-outs of the case do not make riveting reading so I will deal more with the issues involved and attempt to provide some perspective on the process of trying to extract something from 'our' University - not an edifying tale.

If background for this struggle is necessary, the confrontations of the mid-1970s should be recalled when assessment reforms were gained at the ANU. As a result of student agitation continuous assessment was promoted and staff encouraged to consult with students about assessment procedure. As to the implementation of the second 'gain' (or is that concession?) - most students would recognize that 'consultation' can be 'taken' to the point of being farcical.

It was disenchantment with what passes for 'consultation' that prompted the History students to press the issue.

In October 1982 the Head of the Department presided over the customary meeting of prospective Honours students. Here he handed out details of the methods used in examining 4th year students. Yes, he was open to comments. No, the methods were not likely to be changed. After all, they had been satisfactory in the past. He stressed the generosity of the staff in assessment matters. This, it was realized was consultation.

It was with these guidelines presented as a virtual fait accompli that 4th year began. No doubt the students could have made more fuss to start with, but it's perhaps predictable that the beginning of an honours year is not the most likely time for students to start haggling with supervisors and course-coordinators. Nevertheless, as the year progressed, student discussions and evaluations of the course turned more and more on the issue of assessment, particularly the secrecy surrounding exactly who was marking what, what grades students were getting for particular sections of the course. Anger at such secrecy grew when it became clear that some students were getting such information from some staff. The practice of 'selective leaking' of information by staff is common. It takes on a more clearly defined role in 'honours' years - 4th year is when we are either admitted to academe or told to go elsewhere. . . . the selective leak, taking a student into your confidence, is a signal from a teacher that you are being allowed in, 'we can speak on equal terms', the roles of master and initiate.

If this sounds as though an element of 'mystery' in staff/student relations are being played up, and that such vague indications of approval can't have much to do with the hard and fast business of assessing work. . . well, it became clear from evidence, given at the Appeal Hearing that the University saw their stand partly as defending the rights of examiners to 'fudge' marks - always in the upward direction - if they felt the particular circumstances of a student warranted such. Fine and noble sentiments. However a suggestion put to a University witness that a possible situation was that of two students on say 64, one would be 'fudged' up to, say, 66, the other - without special considerations being applied by examiners - would remain at 64. This isn't necessarily wrong or insidious - it's a perfectly defensible practice, but the emphasis should be on 'defensible'. Such decisions should be justified to students. If decisions to fudge marks can't be justified to those they affect most then they shouldn't be made.

Student discussions of the course through the year increasingly focussed on the 'secrecy' surrounding their assessment. The 4th year Student Representative was delegated to approach the Head of the Department about discussing assessment and increased feedback. He refused to discuss the matter until written expressions of interest were submitted from each student. After these were lodged, specifying the sorts of documents wanted, the Department responded by reiterating the guidelines 'agreed' to at the 1982 meeting. It was added: 'My colleagues and I believe that one of the greatest strengths of this department is the trust that has been established between staff and students.'

This blanket rejection prompted the students to demand a meeting i.e. consultation. In due course this was arranged but little resulted. The Head of the Department ridiculed the more liberal practices of other departments, claimed more accountability would lead to mathematical grades (presumably to enable academics to evade criticism); academics would still assess students surreptitiously ('It would all be done on the telephone, we would not write a thing!'); and finally, it would ruin the pleasant tenor of staff-student relationships (as you will realize; a cause for much pride). He suggested they submit demands for the following 4th year as it would be unconventional to break any 'understandings' with staff about assessment practices for the year in progress.

A list of suggestions was drawn up and the prospective fourth year students briefed on the situation. Understandably there was a distinct lack of faith in the efficacy of such means, so, it was decided that Freedom of Information requests would be handed in on results day. Initial groundwork consisted of interviewing various University officials about FOI policy. It turned out they had none. The Arts Faculty said it would look at a student's file if the student was concerned about it and claimed there was no need for legal means which were quite contrary to the spirit of the University. The chaos within the administration was encouraging. All the students involved passed well so it was not a question of 'sour grapes'.

In January 1984 the students' resolve was strengthened by the offer of a 'deal' from the Department. It offered component grades for the previous year on the condition that FOI requests would be withdrawn. The Head of the Department stressed this was the most he could extract from the staff. Needless to say, the offer was rejected.

The mechanics of an FOI action are fairly simple. The Act is read to make sure the documents you want are not excepted and then a request (there is a form available from the Chancery) is sent. The agency has 60 days to say yea or nay. If nay, you can ask for an Internal Review where the agency has another look at the documents (usually a higher bureaucrat). If nay again you can apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal or the Ombudsman for a review.

This stage was reached in May 1984. The University's reason for rejecting these requests was that it would be against the public interest because release would prejudice academics' ability to make candid assessments of students. This argument was the source of much humour at the hearing.

The AAT rather than the Ombudsman was decided upon because the AAT has coercive power whereas the Ombudsman can only recommend, and tends to take a long time about it. (Currently the author's case is still before the Ombudsman - her request was put well before the AAT hearing.)

It was at this point that the real labour started. In order to prepare a case many things had to be done: a survey of University and College practices regarding records in Australia and the US; soliciting journalists and lawyers with FOI experience; lobbying staff members of the ANU; examining AAT judgements and other relevant legal cases; and most importantly, writing the script for the hearing - presentation is after all, the medium of substance.

The Students' Association were very supportive during the whole period in which the case was prepared. After a motion was passed at a general meeting where they were given some financial support, the Association provided photocopying facilities, the skills needed to prepare affidavits and also the Association's solicitor.

By the time of the hearing the students, much debilitated by endless collective meet-

ings (after work in all cases) had constructed an adequate case. Although it had been planned as a collective action (class action), sheer terror of the courtroom (generated by a rather humiliating experience at a preliminary hearing) combined with awareness of the importance of winning the case led to a barrister being engaged (ironically a staff member of ANU), Mr Peter Bayne.

The hearing itself went rather smoothly. On the first day we were subjected to one whole day of evidence from the three witnesses from the University. The evidence adduced amounted to the fact that if academics had to be accountable for their assessments, i.e. if they knew that the students were going to read them, they might not have been so frank and candid in the expression of their views. When asked what was written on the Record Sheets the academics told the court that it was usually the equivalent of the comments that were written on a student's essay before it was handed back.

It later became clear that although the comments were similar, the connotations were different. The essay comments might suggest that the student attend 'remedial English classes' while the Record Sheet might read 'practically illiterate'. In another example given to the court, the essay might have been described as 'industriously prepared and tradesmanlike', yet the Record Sheet read, 'pedestrian' i.e. mechanical. These candid comments were given as the reason for maintaining secrecy around these record sheets.

Surely such comments should not be hidden from the student. To say a university student is 'practically illiterate' is a gross overstatement, but if a student is purely mechanical in preparing an essay, surely that is a fault that they should be told. This is supposed to be an education institution!

But are there problems with having comments hidden away on record sheets? Well, it was stated at the Tribunal hearing that many staff consult record sheets from previous years to get some impression of their students' prior to a course. Adverse comments being handed on in this way, surely disadvantages the student, their having no chance to reply, having never heard the criticism.

As for not knowing who has marked one's thesis - does it matter so long as they are competent to judge? Well feedback is supposed to be important. Without knowing whom to talk to 'feedback' is a little difficult to come by. One student seeking names of her examiners said she wanted the info because she had been approached by publishers to publish her thesis and that she wanted advice on how to polish up her thesis from someone who'd considered it in some detail.

The morning of the second day was spent receiving evidence from the students. The examination of their witness was succinct and pointed. The witnesses were clear and obviously convinced of their belief in the release of these documents. The final address given by the University's lawyer was vague and did not address the broader legal and ethical problems raised in this case. The final address by the students' lawyer was cut short due to lack of time (an indication of its comprehensiveness). Written submissions have been submitted to complete the presentation.

The impression one was left with at the end of the hearing was that the students had prepared a competent case, and Peter Bayne had presented it very well. This bunch of amateurs (apologies to Peter B who is very professional) had made the University lawyer look like an amateur. (Of course, I present a very biased view of affairs anyway.)

The conclusion to this has been the staff meeting held in the History Department on the Friday following the hearing, where it was decided that there would be no informal release of documents at all by lecturers in the Department. During the hearing it had been established that much of the information sought by the students had been received by different ones in different informal ways, but no one student had a complete set of all that they wanted. One can only hope that initial hopes from the hearing can be realized, that this information will be released, and that the Departments will not simply use total silence as their solution.

What lessons can be drawn from this confrontation? First, the University like any other bureaucracy, relies to a large extent on inertia and secrecy to deal with challenges to its legitimacy and monopoly on decision making. Despite the fact that FOI legislation has been pending for ten years no one has bothered to prepare procedure or policy. The weakness of its case was in large part due to a total disjuncture between administration and student needs.

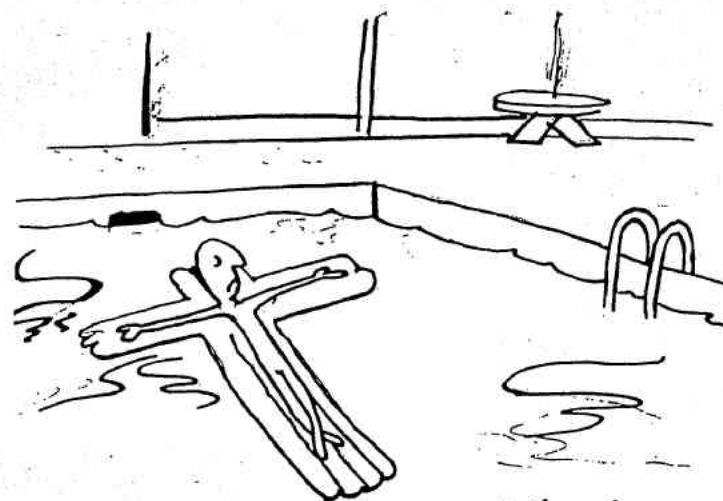
Secondly, and more importantly, staff-student consultation let alone solidarity is a farce. Decent staff will always assist students and treat them more or less as equals. To give accolades to staff who make concessions is ridiculous. It is certainly time the master/pupil ethos was excised from the academic imagination.

Finally, there have been intimations of criticism of the use of 'legal action' against staff - the 'wrong path' that is, to revert to a favoured historical metaphor. Those who prate about bureaucratism should think again and note how fitting it is that our liberals and social democrats, to name but the largest swathe of the fickle espousers of due process, constitutionality and freedom (but not equality) are being subjected to the very machinery they populate and maintain. I ask you, who else is it good for.

Hopefully this action will encourage more 'class actions', more people to use the rights to access and equality (e.g. the Sex Discrimination Act) they are supposed to have. The resources are for the taking.

Susan Drakeford
Marcus James

Return a Counter
Course Handbook
Questionnaire for
each of your units
to a collection box
on a campus near
you!



middle class guilt.

BRUCE HALL TACKLES SEXUAL HARASSMENT



On Thursday 2 August 1984, 50 percent of Bruce Hall's female residents attended a women-only meeting to discuss sexual harassment on campus and within halls of residence. Margaret Evans, Head of the ANU Counselling Centre was invited to address the women about recent federal legislation, the university's policy on sexual harassment and most importantly, harassment within the Hall. Those who attended represented every year level and included postgraduate scholars.

In her opening remarks, Mrs Evans stated that there are two common reactions to the topic of sexual harassment: embarrassed laughter or angry dismissal. This meeting was called to transcend these initial responses and suggest ways to eradicate the problem among students. Mrs Evans stressed the importance of equality within the residential environment. The meeting's working definition of sexual harassment focussed on areas where equality was not the basis for interaction — rather, persistent, unwelcomed behaviour made one member of Hall feel like a victim who was unable to express his or her discomfort about the undesirable attention. The meeting recognized that members of both sexes may feel harassed but the most common forms of harassment are perpetrated by men against women.

After Mrs Evan's introduction, the women formed small groups to discuss the specific forms that harassment takes within a hall or college; what can be done about it; who can help to stop it. When the individual groups' points were discussed in the larger forum, it was clear that many of the problems concerned the wider development of social skills and communication among all members, but that the most stressed were first year female residents who were away from home for the first time. Uncertainty about acceptable behaviour, the desire to be apart of a group, peer pressure, the need to form new friendships and the immediate loss of close family support often accompanied the excitement of starting University. A number of recommendations formulated by the meeting specifically referred to Orientation Week 1985 which the women felt would be a particularly difficult period for new students.

Concerns included repeated sexual advances, offensive language in the Dining Hall, and the inability to tell male students to leave one's study bedroom late at night for fear of hurting their feelings. The negative influence of alcohol at social functions was mentioned as were issues of Hall lighting and security. Some expressed the view that Bruce Hall was 'male-oriented' and that female members were expected to fit into this accepted set-up. Ways to change this perception would depend upon input from all members. The women planned to raise this issue at a future Common

Room meeting. Some corrective suggestions included changes in the type of social functions sponsored and the development of a more assertive attitude among the women in order to say which features of the Hall they felt could be improved.

Reactions following the meeting were positive. Many felt it generated a stronger feeling of cohesiveness among the female members of Bruce Hall. Kathryn Whiteley, Chairperson of the Common Room enthusiastically said, "It was the first time that only the women have been called together and it was the first opportunity for some to hear and talk to

members with whom they don't generally associate in a close and personal manner." Carina Jahn and Kylie Dummer, two second year residents, hoped that the recommendations would help to discourage "the meat market mentality" of later year students toward first year residents at the beginning of next year.

Some of the recommendations put forth at the meeting were:

1. That the Governing Body strives to create an atmosphere which encourages all members of Bruce Hall to participate fully and equally in residential activities;
2. That the Governing Body formulates a sexual grievance procedure within Bruce Hall and informs the members of the procedure;
3. That the Warden adopts an admission policy for 1985 which attempts to ensure that 50 percent of the residents are women;
4. That the functionaries of Bruce Hall familiarise themselves with the difficulties of first year students and the particular concerns of first year female students;
5. That in Orientation Week 1985, a meeting of all residents is held where members can share their concerns about living in a large community and about developing the necessary social skills for such co-existence.

On Friday 23 August 1984 the recommendations were posted and all members of Hall were invited to make comments. The recommendations were then presented to the Bruce Hall Governing Body at its meeting of Friday 14 September and all were accepted in their original or a slightly modified form. Of course, they'll have to be checked in accordance with the new Sex Discrimination Act!

Throughout the planning stages for the meeting and during discussion of the recommendations, the male members of Bruce Hall were given an open invitation to attend a separate but similar meeting to discuss sexual harassment and related topics if they so desired. The invitation is still extended.

Deborah Jessop
Deputy Warden Bruce Hall

MEDIUM RARE — MEDICARE EDITION

Greetings, says he, with a note of finality, lifting the lid on the last Medium Rare for quite some time.

I doubt that my presence within these pages will be sorely missed, nevertheless, I shall not be returning to this campus next year; in fact, I have not been here since late September. This is because a trip next door to the Royal Canberra in October would leave a hole in my Uni course, as well as the hole in my stomach which I shall be proud owner of, by the time this edition hits the streets. Therefore, I have decided not to prolong the agony and, holding a gun to my academic head, I have withdrawn.

If my style seems a little erratic this edition, this is because it's being rushed off between visits to the chemist, the Medicare Office and my local GP. Going to my doctor always reminds me of a similar ritual I was wont to attend in my younger, more religiously active days. The service is called "Confession", and the emphasis is more on repairing one's soul rather than one's physical workings.

Consultations with my doctor, however, follow vaguely the same lines. I walk into his darkened room, place myself on his counselling chair and repeat the following prayer:

"Help me, Doctor, for I am sick. It has been two months

since my last appointment and these are my symptoms."

After listing my maladies, Doc says a short Act of Prescription, gives me a(b)solution and says something like: "Say three 'Hail Blewetts', take four of these tablets daily, go forth and indigest no more." All that for the bargain basement price of \$15 minus Medicare recompensation — Isn't modern medicine wonderful?!

Barring more hospital strikes, I'll be sliced, diced and back on the streets awaiting entrance to the (gasp!) public service, as you read. Hopefully I shall be back in 1987 to resume my studies and present Medium Rare 6, unless the Leftie Lunatics have taken over the Woroni Asylum and no articles can be published unless they mention El Salvador or Norm Gallagher. In the meantime, however, taking my place next year will be the first of a twelve part series: Andrew Peacock's "How to Overcome Self-Doubt Through Pretence and Ostentation", and I'll be taking up the thread on my return with a series of articles including: "Guilt Without Sex", "How to Tapdance your way to Social Ridicule", "Self Actualism Through Macrame" and "How to Make and Maintain Your Own 'Geoffrey Blainey' Voodoo Doll". Until then, goodbye and good luck.

Bill Quinn

DOLLY'S take away food

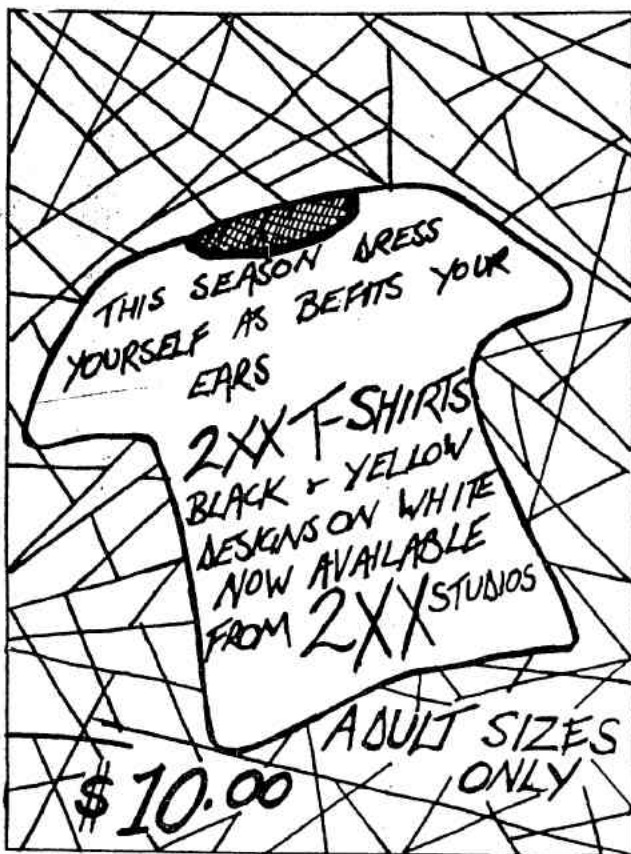


CIVIC ★ WODEN ★ BELCONNEN

8 PM - 2 AM
WEEKDAYS

9 PM - 4:30 AM
WEEKENDS

BELCONNEN
OPEN WED. - SAT.



THE 1984 ABC BOYER LECTURES SHIRLEY HAZZARD

Shirley Hazzard, distinguished Australian writer who lives in New York, will present the ABC's 1984 Boyer Lectures. Called *Coming of Age in Australia*, this four-part series will be broadcast weekly on ABC Radio 2cy Sundays from November 4 at 1.40pm

In *Coming of Age in Australia*, Shirley Hazzard reflects on Australia in the 1930s and the 1980s and offers some impressions of "the Australia seen from beyond these shores". The theme of the talks is Australia's acceptance of her place in the mainstream of history and of civilisation. "The issue is larger now than mere identity," says Hazzard, "it is maturity. Australia has, in fact, come of age. All the elements are there. It is only a matter, now, of realisation."

Shirley Hazzard has maintained associations not only with Australia's developing character and culture, but with Australian attitudes to the modern quandries this country shares with all the world. She believes that Australia will attain her full stature when the psychology of 'remoteness' is overcome and replaced by a sense of common ground - by a view of the Australian experience as part of all the human story. She holds that Australia will then take up her great advantages to the full - and in a manner that may help to refresh the world's humanity.

In her conclusion to the Boyer Lectures, Shirley Hazzard says: "At the beginning of the talks I spoke about a feeling of helplessness that characterised life in the Australia of my own childhood - in the 1930s and early 1940s. Looking back, I do not believe we were as helpless as we felt. For many Australians, as for people throughout the world then, energies and sensations were consumed in toil and in the struggle of a lean peace and cruel war.

"But our resources were also wasted: they were consumed in needless antagonism towards those who had not harmed us, and in resistance to, and fear of, what would have helped us to endure and enjoy life. . . . We need to listen and enquire. To have thoughts in which we had no enemies. To equip ourselves for living, not only in Australia but in the world."

Lecture 1: An Air of Disbelief (Nov. 4)
Shirley Hazzard speaks of her Australian childhood in the 1930s and early 1940s and of the Australian qualities - of endurance and commonsense - that helped the country survive those lean years and provided a stable basis for the post-war transformations. She feels that during that period of hardship, Australians generally were unaware of the power of knowledge and reflection to alter and alleviate their lives; and that this increased a sense of Australia's exclusion from the main currents of human achievement.

Lecture 2: Into the Mainstream (Nov. 11)
Hazzard proposes the global nature of our era as an opportunity for the free exchange of humanity's best efforts, and for the 'cross-fertilised appreciation' of cultures. She suggests that the expression 'cultural cringe' may have inhibited Australians from perceiving civilised achievement as a shared venture and as an aspect of our common humanity. She urges Australians to consider the civilised current as issuing not from some alien and distant 'centre', but as a mainstream of which we all partake, and to which we may all contribute.

Lecture 3: Australia and the Menace of Eternal Youth (Nov. 18)
A discussion of the phenomenon of 'progress', and the lessons it offers us in genuine advancement of the human race. Hazzard urges Australians to take their standard and encouragement from the best of all the human endeavour - from "the part of our story that is worth remembering" - and to prize maturity rather than pleading youth.

Lecture 4: To Live Without an Enemy (Nov. 25)
A consideration of the difficulties confronted and overcome in Australia's history, and their relation to the experience of other cultures. Hazzard describes the merciful and reflective elements of our life on earth as an act of faith - an agreement, to which we must all subscribe if society is to survive and prosper. She proposes our present task as the full exercise of our best faculties and the development of magnanimity. If we are not to accept a doomed view of human existence, she says, we must learn "to have thoughts in which we have no enemies".

About the Boyer Lectures: Each year the ABC invites a prominent Australian to present the results of his or her work and thinking on major social, scientific or cultural issues in a series of radio talks.

The series was inaugurated in 1959 under the title of the ABC Lectures, but in 1961 the ABC renamed the series as a memorial to the late Sir Richard Boyer. As Chairman of the ABC, Sir Richard had been one of those chiefly responsible for the introduction of the original series.

INDEPENDENT PRODUCTIONS is a high technology communications organisation formed to assist public and private sector information services. It is inviting expressions of interest from people seeking part-time work with skills in *any* of the following areas:

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WE APOLOGISE THAT LAST WEEK'S ADVERT FOR CANAL CRUISES SUFFERED A MISPRINT. HOWEVER PLEASE DO NOT REPLY AS THEY ARE NOW FULLY BOOKED

ADDICTION AND YOUTH

Andrew Freeman the Australian Democrat's Candidate for the seat of Fraser in the forthcoming Federal Election recently indicated that two of the most dangerous drugs young people use are alcohol and tobacco. Mr Freeman was speaking at a seminar (held on Sunday 14 October) on "Addiction and young people" at Reid TAFE. He indicated that research in NSW has shown that there has been a massive increase in the use of alcohol by young women of school age. Mr Freeman argued that one of the key ways which consumption of such drugs could be reduced by young people would be by banning the advertising of them. He said that the Australian Democrats have introduced a bill to ban the advertising of tobacco products in the ACT, and if elected he will introduce a similar bill to ban the advertising of alcohol in the ACT.

UNLESS HE SMOKES ATOLL

NO MAN IS AN ISLAND.

sheer bloody poetry

GREEK

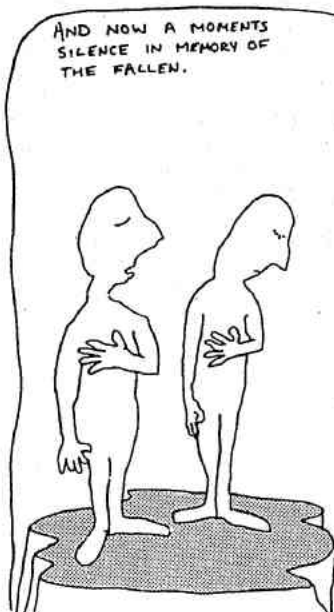
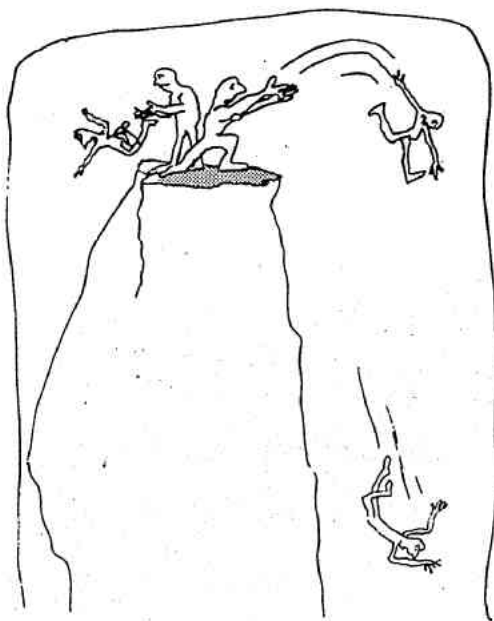
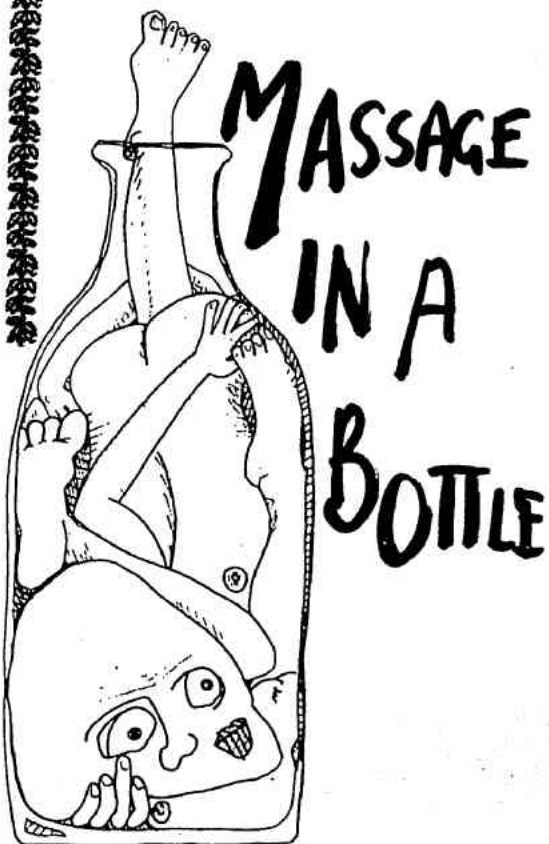
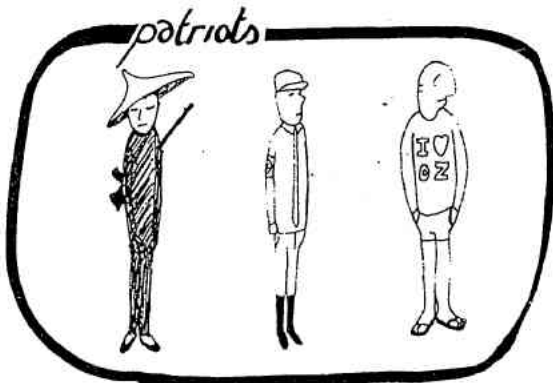
'thalassa' is eternal, the word persisting like high tide across the ages from Plato to now: the olive-tree that Plato sat under worries the summer with its rustling and its questioning of the modern sunlight in this century which is the butt-end of history: the dewdrops in Plato's breath pierce me, the world of forms nudges me, and Aristophanes holds my hand like an intimate friend

— R.E. McArthur

DIALOGUE

FIRST VOICE: I cannot clinch on detail, only on transcendent things
 SECOND VOICE: So don't peck at the ground, since you were born with wings
 FIRST VOICE: my transcendence is delusion, it's vacant at the roots
 SECOND VOICE: you were born fit for the sky, not for bassoons, but flutes
 FIRST VOICE: this giddy air, it pains me, I'm drunk on heavenly juice
 SECOND VOICE: don't dodge a skiey destiny, don't mouth this limp excuse!

—R.E. McArthur



WAKING IN ASHTEFAHL

Somewhere the sun plaits whispers in your hair, Threading a fragile canticle of light That catches you (just in that moment where The webs of dreams and morning disunite) And holds you spinning in an echoed trance.

Your eyes awake to circuses of sun Setting slow dust aflame in a fine dance Of holograms that rapture you and run Through jasmine doors and julep passageways To find you in a secret citadel.

The nets of light dissolve. You walk amazed In sonnet palaces and villanelles. Petals and englyns sift and shape a ring Of memory whose numbered scent recalls Some slight, familiar, sad, imaginings

Which lead you to a dappledom of halls Where whispered water falls in rubaiyat And fish of gold entrance your straying hand With spells of measured motion — words that dart To hidden depths to dwell in soundless lands.

The pools and fountains shatter at a word. Climbing a minaret of crystal showers You watch each stair behind you break unheard And reach a room suspended from glass hours Where silence shimmers. On a bed of day You float in amber momentarily aware Of threads of laughter down a passageway And someone plaiting whispers in your hair.

Robert Carver

DO YOU WANT TO LOOK AND FEEL LIKE A MILLION DOLLARS?



... but now he's not so sure.

THIS POEM WON THE WORONI

POETRY COMPETITION:

THE PRINCE OF PARADOX

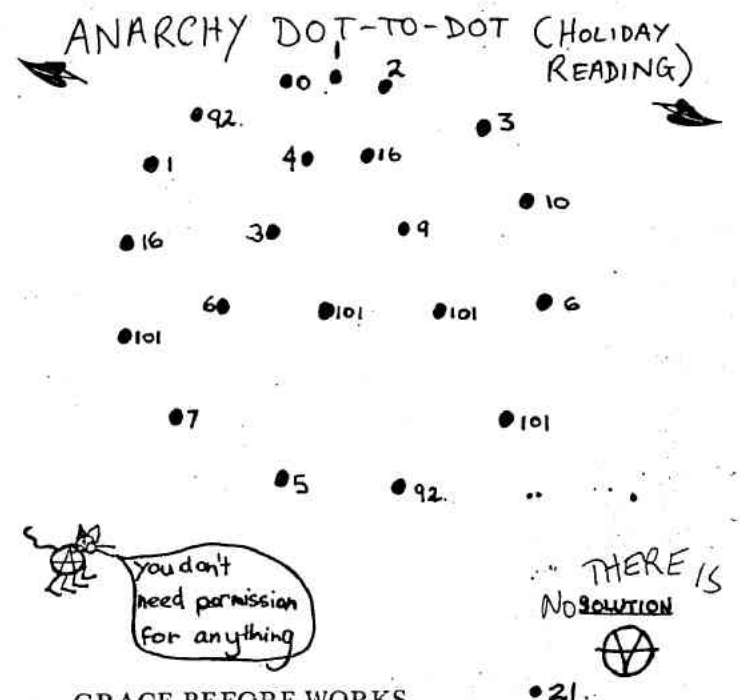
When will Bacchus join A.A.?
 When will St Paul come out to play?
 When the moon is trampled by Russian feet,
 When the owl resigns his ancient seat,
 When mountain streams flow back to their source,
 When the pawn cries 'let's mate' to the looming horse,
 When poker is played for beads of dew,
 When Hitler and Goebbels lie down with the Jew.
 Then the Prince of Paradox
 Appearing from the desert rocks
 Will ride upon the Poet's steed
 And scatter words for all to read.
 And every mythless child will take
 A draught of images to slake
 The long thirst of the centuries
 And dead souls hanging in the trees
 Will dance for joy upon the bough
 And every soul will wonder how
 A pile of words so easily held
 Within one hand could change the world.

R.E. McArthur / R.H. Carver

Look at me,
 I understand,
 here I wait holding peace in my hand.
 But why is there no one to accept this gift?
 No one has the time to hear what I have to say.
 I mention love and they run away.

Trust, it's a gamble,
 you win or lose there's no middle ground.
 A light in the darkness,
 beckons you forth.
 Leaving safety you venture in,
 Once lost the light is doused,
 and you are alone,
 surrounded by the night.

Andre



GRACE BEFORE WORKS

'A vocation is not a vacation,'
 Intoned the bishop from his mitred moss.
 See the lazy angels,
 Their wings eyed like the peacock's robe,
 In exquisite relaxation take their leisure.
 'Works as well as grace,'
 Warned the theologian with the muscular eye.
 The lazy flame of the Holy Spirit
 Does no work but only glows, warms and consumes
 In a pentecostal holiday of holy leisure.
 'Works, perhaps, but never work',
 Is the burden of the flame,
 And our Lord said 'Take no thought for the morrow',
 As He fed the birds with sops of sacred bread.

— R.E. McArthur

World Food Day

October 16 has been declared World Food Day by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to commemorate the founding of the FAO on 16 October 1945.

The purpose of the Day, which has been observed annually since 1981, is to heighten public awareness of the nature and dimensions of world food problems and to develop a sense of national and international solidarity in the struggle against hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

The theme for the 1984 World Food Day is "Women in Agriculture".

FIVE TINS OF PEACHES AND TWO LITRES OF PEANUT OIL — AUSTRALIAN FOOD FOR WORK

Graeme Thomas

On the Indian Ocean island of Madagascar, a forestry worker's weekly wage of \$6.50 — and five tins of Riverina sliced peaches.

Across the globe in Gansu Province, China, construction workers take home two litres of Queensland peanut oil with their pay, while labourers in Bangladesh can earn up to 80 kgs of NSW wheat a month, and even more with overtime.

"Food-for-work": that is the official name for an unusual aid strategy which uses food to fill workers' pay packets and fuel development in the Third World.

Thanks to its growing surpluses of grain, sugar and dairy products, Australia has emerged as one of the world's major supporters of food-for-work schemes, and will soon become even bigger.

This week the Australian Government announced that in the next two years it will give more than \$80 million worth of homegrown staple foods to the United Nations World Food Programme for distribution in developing countries.

On latest estimates, that represents about 400,000 tonnes of wheat, 6,000 tonnes of powdered milk, 6,000 tonnes of vegetable oil and 4,000 tonnes of sugar, plus generous helpings of dried fruit, canned meat and biscuits.

Australia's food gift is its biggest ever to the World Food Program (WFP) and places it third, after the US and Canada, among international food aid donors.

It also indicates that despite the current Jackson Committee review of Australian development aid, the Hawke Government supports the previous government's decision to channel most of the country's food aid through the WFP.

The Australian happiest about his country's increasing contribution is undoubtedly the WFP's executive director, Mr James C. Ingram, a former chairman of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau in Canberra.

Mr Ingram took command of the Program in Rome in April, 1982, and now heads one of the fastest growing agencies in the UN system, with a "budget" totalling more than 1.5 million tonnes of food a year.

"WFP uses food to help governments pay workers on labour-intensive rural development projects," Mr Ingram said this week. "Normally the government concerned puts up half the wages bill and we make up the rest in food of equal value on the local market," he said.

"That way the government saves money for further investment and, because only the needy work for food, workers who sign on are usually the poor and jobless," Mr Ingram said.

Since it began operations in 1963, the WFP has committed about \$5.2 billion worth of food, including \$140 million from Australia, to projects in more than 120 countries.

One of the biggest projects now supported by Australian food is the construction in Gansu Province, China, of an irrigation system for the barren, semi-desert area of Jingyuan.

Local authorities began building the system in 1976, but work was continually delayed by lack of government funding. The project was at a standstill last year when the WFP agreed to assist.

Over the next four years the Program will deliver 45,000 tonnes of food — including 650 tonnes of Australian vegetable oil, which will be used to pay half the wages of the workforce.

With the food needs of 25,000 workers met, the Chinese Government is using money saved on wages to buy urgently needed construction materials for the project. At the present rate of progress, the irrigation system will be watering half of Jingyuan's fields by 1990.

The World Food Program has also used Australian wheat to help pay 2.5 million workers on a national relief scheme in Bangladesh, Australian rice to support re-settled farming communities in Sumatra, and Australian milk biscuits to feed farmers working on anti-erosion schemes in Ethiopia's highlands.

Perhaps the most unusual use of Australian food is being made in Nepal, where 350 tonnes of skim milk and butter oil is being blended with the local milk supply.

The extra milk earns extra income, which is then turned back into the Nepalese dairy industry as investment.

Graeme Thomas is an Australian journalist who writes for the World Food Program, Rome.

Gloomy picture from food needs survey

More than half of the developing countries may be unable to feed their populations from their own land by the year 2000. This is the grim conclusion of a new United Nations survey that looks at the food-producing capacity of land in the Third World.

Using subsistence agriculture, and with only their own territory as a source of food, there will be 65 countries unable to feed their populations by the turn of the century.

Africa will be one of the continents hardest hit, with thirty-one of its fifty-one nations in trouble. But the most intense problems are likely to arise in South West Asia where only one of the sixteen countries in the region will be able to feed itself using any but the most advanced farming methods.

First major study

This is the first thorough scientific study of its kind designed to gauge approximately how many people the land in developing countries could feed. A mass of information based on detailed maps of soils and climate in 117 developing countries has been fed into a complex computer programme. The survey was carried out by a team from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations with funding from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The research team looked at the food crop which gave the highest yield of calories in each place and they assessed the potential yield at three intensities of farming. These were classified as "low", "intermediate", or "high" depending on the usage of such inputs as fertilizers, pesticides, new seeds and soil conservation methods. Low input would correspond to a peasant farmer growing food mostly for his or her own daily needs. Intermediate methods would be similar to those used by a medium-sized farmer who sells some of his produce and is making an effort to increase yields. High input farming would be roughly on a level with that used by a North American farmer today. Most farmers in developing countries are somewhere between the low and intermediate levels.

At the low input levels the land in 65 countries would be unable to feed their anticipated 2000 AD populations. More than half of these countries could not even manage if they raised their farming methods to the intermediate level. And there would be 19 that would remain critical even with optimal farming methods.

And this pessimistic conclusion is based on the assumption that the entire cultivable areas would be used — and that the whole of the area would be used for growing food crops. No allowance is made for non-food crops such as coffee, cotton, sisal, or even fuelwood.

Enough food for all but

In the highly unlikely even of all available land being used with high-technology agriculture there would be no food problem in the Third World as a whole — the total population could be fed

many times over. Even today enough food is growing to feed everyone on the world. The problem is that the people are not always in places where food can be made available. Food does not flow easily across frontiers unless the recipient country has the money to pay for it — and there is a suitable storage and distribution system. This is why there can be a butter mountain in Europe, a grain surplus in the US and a famine in Africa simultaneously.

The gravest threats hang over the drier cooler areas. The warmer, wetter zones closer to the equator could feed many times their expected populations provided careful conservation methods are used.

With subsistence farming, Africa as a whole can feed only 1,250 million people though the total population of the continent is expected to reach 2,000 million before levelling out. If farming could be brought up to the intermediate level throughout the continent 4,500 million people could be fed — but even then 12 out of the 51 countries would still be individually in deficit. Africa indeed gives some of the most dramatic examples of the different potentials of individual nations; it is possible for one country to be in deficit while its next door neighbour is capable of feeding its own population many times over.

Most critical in S.W. Asia

Taking regions as a whole, however, it is South West Asia that finds itself in the most critical position, mainly because of low rainfall. Twelve of the sixteen countries would be in deficit in the year 2000 even at the highest input levels. For some of these countries, of course, their exports of oil or manufactured goods can be used to pay to import food to meet any deficits. But there are others who will find it difficult to cope without continuing foreign assistance.

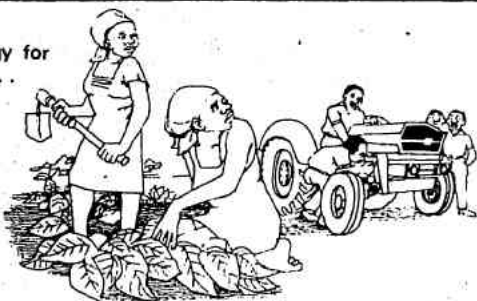
The situation in the Americas is easier. No country in South America is incapable of feeding its population from its own land. Yet even here people go hungry because of the maldistribution of people and resources. Substantial areas of the Andes are already carrying more people than they can support with the kinds of method that most farmers are able to use.

This survey has far-reaching implications for the balancing of population and resource in all the areas it covers. Even in countries which could feed their populations, people must have access to the land or have the income to buy food — or they will go hungry regardless of the amount of food in the country.

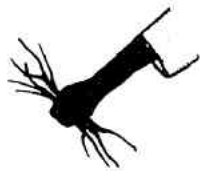
Those countries which will have difficulty feeding their population from their own land will have to improve their levels of farming as much as possible. Some are lucky with mineral resources or industry that can generate the national income with which to import food. That gives them a breathing space but leaves them in an exposed and dependent position. But all would benefit from policies that would reduce their fertility and stabilize their populations as soon as possible.

Almost all the training and technology for improving agriculture is given to men . . .

50 per cent of the agricultural production and all of the food processing is the responsibility of the women.



WOMEN ARE FARMERS TOO



In Africa women contribute two-thirds of all the time spent in traditional agriculture. In Asia women do much of the work involved in producing rice, the staple crop. Across the Third World, women are generally more involved than their menfolk in food storage, processing and marketing.

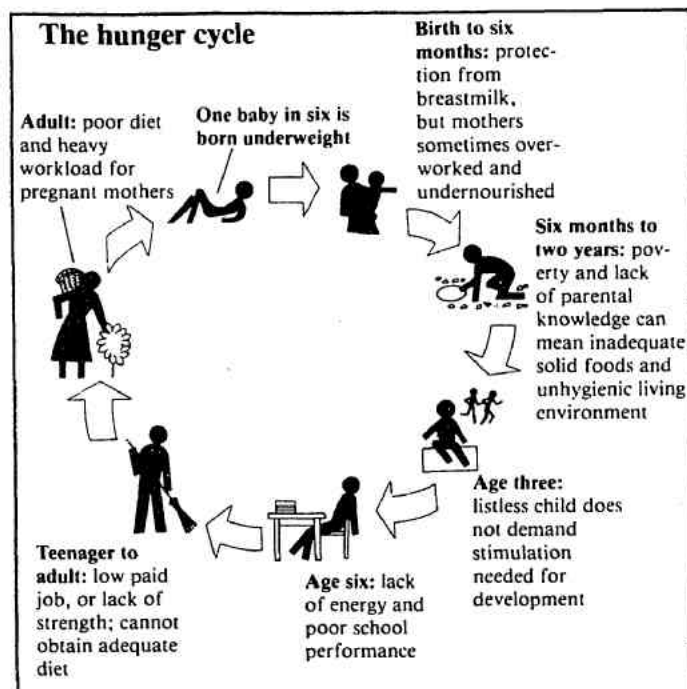
Recent studies on the role of women in agriculture all point to the same conclusion - they contribute far more to food and agriculture production than has been generally acknowledged.

In fact, far from limiting themselves to household chores, rural women in developing countries spend most of their working time producing and processing food or earning cash - less than half is spent feeding, clothing and caring for their families.

To highlight the importance of women in agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has chosen the subject as the theme for the fourth World Food Day on 16 October this year. The anniversary of FAO's founding in 1945, they day will be celebrated in more than 150 countries by millions of people, from national leaders to schoolchildren.

What women do

To find out more about the role of women, FAO surveyed 82 developing countries outside Latin America. On average, women made up 42 percent of the agricultural labour force. Their share ranged from 46 percent in sub-Saharan Africa and 45 percent in Asia to 40 percent in the Caribbean and 31 percent in North Africa and the Middle East. Women are particularly important later in the food chain, during



In Africa 60-80% of all agricultural work is done by women

Rural women in the developing countries as a whole account for at least 50% of food production



and after the harvest. They clean, thresh and dry grain, dry fish and make cheese and yoghurt.

Women also shoulder much of the work involved in keeping small animals, such as poultry, goats, pigs and rabbits. They do the milking and they process and market milk and other animal products locally.

In many countries women are actually taking on a larger share of the farming workload as their menfolk migrate to cities and towns to find paid work. They are doing more of the traditional-

ly male jobs, such as ploughing and preparing the land for cultivation. In Swaziland, for example, women are now doing most of the ploughing.

And, when men leave rural areas they also leave their wives to look after their families on their own. The proportion of households headed by women is increasing everywhere: in sub-Saharan Africa, one in five households is now headed by a woman.

Of course, women face most of the household work whether or not they live with men. With their farming work, they generally face much longer working days than men.

Left out of development

The discovery that women contribute far more to agriculture

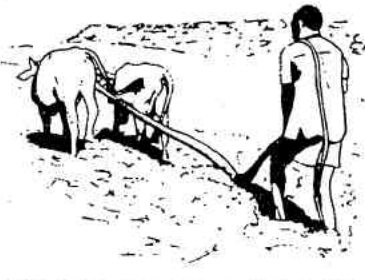
than has been acknowledged supports a growing suspicion that part of the Third World development effort has been directed at the wrong people. For example, agricultural extension services, which help farmers find such things as fertilizers and credit, as well as advice and technical information, have been overwhelmingly directed at men.

Programmes, for example, to reduce post-harvest losses of grain may fail when extension agents supply men with information on ways to improve storage in areas where women are actually in charge of the granaries.

The over-emphasis on reaching men may even change the mix of crops grown in a particular area. Staples such as rice and wheat are often produced by the men, while the women may be responsible for fruit and vegetables. Training and information directed at the men only may reduce the proportion of fruit and vegetables grown, possibly lowering nutrition standards.

Another effect of the emphasis on men is the tendency for mechanization to be directed to jobs, such as ploughing, that are mainly a male responsibility. If ways of carrying out related tasks in the food chain, such as milling, are not also improved, the workload of the women may increase dramatically.

"Peasant farmers make up 75-80 per cent of the population of most African countries. It is from this source that a true solution must be found."



Why are women forgotten?

Failure to appreciate the contribution of women to agricultural production can be partly explained by the tendency in official statistics to concentrate on wage labour or cashcrop production, which are dominated by men.

At the same time, women are often under-represented in the policy-making areas of government and in agricultural extension and training services. Less than 10 percent of extension workers are women. In Africa they account for only 3.4 percent of trained agricultural personnel, according to a recent survey by FAO.

In the extension services of most developing countries women are largely restricted to advising on home economics. Even then, they are generally administered by men.

But, this picture is likely to change in the future. Even in Africa, where few trained agricultural personnel are women, they now account for 15 percent of agricultural students.

What can be done?

What can be done to help women in their work and to give them a bigger say in the development affecting their lives? Clearly their needs can be taken into account when development programmes and projects are being planned.

The impact of agricultural programmes on women could be improved if more information were available on the role of women. Ways must be found of measuring accurately the impact of development programmes on the well-being and prosperity of women.

In the long-term, education - both for women and men - offer the best chance of improving the position of rural women in the Third World. Women must be encouraged to participate in educational programmes at all levels - from farmers' field days to university study.

In particular, they could play a much greater role in agricultural extension and training. In many countries male extension workers are not allowed into the home because social customs limit contact between the sexes outside marriage. Women extension agents, on the other hand, can often approach men and women equally.

Male farmers need to be shown how changes in their working methods can affect their womenfolk, for better and for worse. Men as well as women need to learn about nutrition - if only so they will accept new and more nutritious ingredients and styles of food.

The need to produce more food and to reduce poverty in the Third World has never been greater. In agriculture, as in development generally, the challenge is to make use of all available human and material resources. Governments cannot continue to ignore both the existing and potential contribution of half the population.

WHAT THE WORLD EATS

<p>Virtually unknown in the North, millet is an important food in Africa. Because it will grow on very dry soil it is the only grain people in arid lands can grow.</p>	<p>MILLET</p>	<p>A bushy legume native to Asia, extensively cultivated in China and Japan and introduced recently as a high-protein food in Africa.</p>	<p>SOYBEAN</p>	<p>The majority of people in developing countries eat rice as their staple. Though very labour intensive while growing, rice, unlike other grains, needs no grinding and can be eaten straight from the paddy.</p>	<p>RICE</p>
<p>Yams are the most widely eaten root crop in the world - rather like the potato but with less nutritional value. Used as a staple but at risk of protein deficiency.</p>	<p>YAM</p>	<p>A tree-like tropical plant, closely related to the banana, the plantain is borne in dense clusters and is the staple in many parts of Africa and the Caribbean.</p>	<p>PLANTAIN</p>	<p>Discovered in the New World by early explorers, maize was taken to Africa in the 16th century, where it was widely adopted as a staple. Its many varieties make it a very versatile crop.</p>	<p>MAIZE</p>
<p>The staple of much of the rich world, wheat has been called a 'desert plant' because it thrives on the fringes of the Sahara, on the Asian steppes and the dry prairies of North America.</p>	<p>WHEAT</p>	<p>Also known as manioc, cassava is a fleshy, starchy root with the lowest protein content of all staples. It is known as a famine crop because it will grow on very poor soils.</p>	<p>CASSAVA</p>	<p>Though less drought-resistant than millet, sorghum is also a mainstay of dryland farmers and the most important grain grown in Africa.</p>	<p>SORGHUM</p>

BUT, WHAT CAN I DO TO OVERCOME WORLD HUNGER

1. Seek the facts on world hunger

The voluntary aid agencies listed below can provide further printed information as well as audio visuals and film for your private study or use in groups, schools, churches, etc.

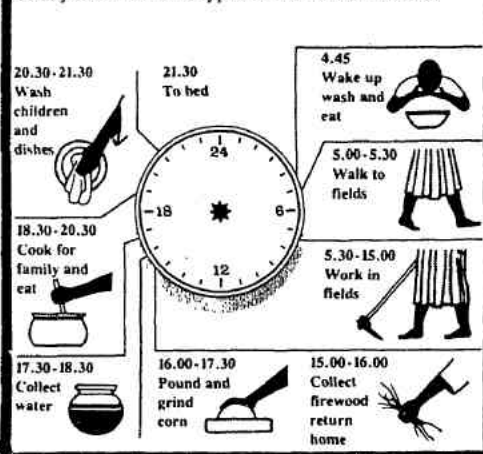
The Australian Development Assistance Bureau, GPO Box 887, Canberra ACT 2601 can also provide you with information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- Action for World Development, 5th fl, 262 Pitt St. Sydney, 2000
- Australian Catholic Relief, 154 Elizabeth St. Sydney 2000
- Australian Council of Churches, 199 Clarence St Sydney 2000, (PO Box C199 Clarence St. Sydney 2000)
- Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign, 120 Bunda St. Canberra 2601 (GPO Box 395, Canberra 2601)
- Community Aid Abroad, 75 Brunswick St. Fitzroy 3065
- UNICEF Committee of Australia, 156 Castlereagh St. Sydney 2000 (GPO Box 9911 Sydney 2001)
- World Vision of Australia, 161 Sturt St Sth Melbourne 3205 (GPO Box 399C Melbourne 3001)

or Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Bailey's Cnr, Canberra City 2601 (GPO Box 1562, Canberra 2601)

A day in the life of a typical rural African woman



Source: UNICEF News 10/1980

These articles were kindly provided by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

Radicalism in the age of consensus

Dennis Altman's three-part examination of what has happened to the idea of radicalism in the eighties, *Radicalism In The Age of Consensus* is being rebroadcast in Background Briefing on ABC Radio 2CY Sundays from October 14 at 10.10am and Mondays from October 14 at 10.15pm.

The basic questions which underlie the series are do the radical politics of the late sixties and early seventies still exist today and are they still relevant in Bob Hawke's Australia?

Altman, author and political analyst, believes that although a new generation may have different styles and language, the basic desire to change society remains the same. Radicalism he defines as a commitment to basic and far-reaching restructuring of social, political and economic arrangements to make for a better and fairer society. Altman suggests that politics is too important to be left to politicians.

Contributors to the series include: leader of the Green Bans movement Jack Munday; co-founder of the Gay Rights Lobby, Craig Johnston; historian, Humphrey McQueen; authors Sara Dowse and Hester Eisenstein; political journalist Wendy Bacon; MHR for Casey in Victoria, Pete Steedman; NSW State member for Marrickville, Andrew Refshauge; black activist Bobbi Sykes; director Community Arts Board of the Australia Council, Jon Hawkes; and lead singer Midnight Oil, Peter Garrett.

Program 2. In and Out of the System (October 21) — There are those who argue that the most effective way of achieving radical change is by working from within the major political and social institutions.

Program 3. Changing Our Assumptions (October 28) — Even personal relationships, sexuality and the role of the family are increasingly being seen in political terms.



The Festival's theme is "Anti-Imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship"



8th. MARXIST SUMMER SCHOOL & FESTIVAL
January 12-20, 1985, Merewether Building, Sydney University

Bigger, better & brighter!

The 8th MSS & F will be a forum for the pressing problems of the Australian Left, and provide a wide range of entertainment.

• Which way the Left?

... Through the ALP? A new socialist Party? Where now the CPA? ...

• The Resurgent Right

... The NCC, WWW, the racist & fascist groups — and responses ...

and lots, lots more ... feminism today; alternative media; overseas struggles; economic crisis; industrial relations; peace & disarmament; introduction to marxism ...

.. & FESTIVAL ..

... free entertainment every day; expanded film and video festival; MSS Dance; Women's party & festival; kids' party ...

... You can't afford not to be there ...

Want to know more? Send this form to MSS & F, c/- 4 Dixon St, Sydney 2000 (ph: 264.2161).

Please send me your monthly newsletters and other details of the MSS & F

NAME: ADDRESS:

Post code

12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS

The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in July/August 1985 in Moscow. The Festival will bring together 40,000 delegates from over 140 countries of the world, including Australia, to participate in a program of concerts, seminars, sports, conferences, carnivals and cultural exchanges promoting the festival theme "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship".

The World Festivals began shortly after the end of World War II as an initiative of several international youth and student organisations. The first festival in 1947 brought young people together to celebrate the defeat of fascism and to express their united determination to defend the peace which had been won at the astronomical cost of many millions of young lives and the material destruction of most of Europe.

Since 1947 the festivals have been held at regular intervals and hosted by many different countries. They proved over and over again to be a powerful expression of the willingness of the world's youth and students to unite for peace and to pursue policies of friendship.

The festivals are supported internationally by a broad cross-section of national, regional and international organisations including christian organisations, youth and student groups, peace groups, political parties, trade unions and many others.

Australian preparations for taking part in the 12th World Festival are being concentrated upon building a broad active festival movement

across Australia. Preparatory committees have been established in all states and these committees are organising rallies, concerts, conferences and other activities to promote and publicise the festival themes.

Committees nationally, at state level, regionally and on student campuses are bringing together a broad variety of organisations including churches, trade union, ethnic organisations, peace groups, women's groups, political youth organisations and many others in action around their common concerns.

The Australian delegation to the 12th World Festival will be made up of about 40 young people. It will be selected to represent all sections of Australian youth and students taking an active part in the festival movement. It will be made up of young workers, young christians, young students, Aborigines, young women and others. It is hoped also that it will include a cultural group that will be able to participate in the festival program.

The 12th World Festival is being held at a critical time in world history. The very real threat of nuclear madness being unleashed on our planet makes it more urgent than ever that young people find ways to unite for peace. The 12th World Festival will provide us with an opportunity to put aside differences of religion, race, culture and to build and strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship in Australia and internationally.

To find out more about the Festival preparations you can contact Dorothy Costa, Secretary, National Preparatory Committee, Box 395 Queen Victoria Building, Sydney 2000 or ring (02) 2642637.



The Festivals have been held in many different countries.

AUSTRALIA-WIDE SURVEY OF STUDENT FINANCES

The Department of Education and Youth Affairs will conduct a national survey over the next month of full-time students in universities, colleges of advanced education and technical and further education (TAFE) institutions.

The purpose of the survey is to obtain detailed information on the financial situation of students. Similar information was previously collected by surveys conducted in 1974 and 1979; however, TAFE students were not included in those surveys.

The details obtained from the survey will provide information of value to organisations involved in providing financial help to students, and will assist in the development of policies to encourage greater participation in tertiary education, particularly by disadvantaged groups in the community.

Approximately 10,000 students will be surveyed — 2,700 in universities, 2,300 in colleges of advanced education and 5,000 in TAFE colleges. The sample covers students in all 19 universities, 45 colleges of advanced education, and 21 representative TAFE colleges.

Students will be selected at random from enrolment records. Detailed questionnaires will be sent to selected students by the institution at which they are enrolled. The completed questionnaire will be then returned direct to the Department. Participants in the survey will remain anonymous.

Development of the survey has been undertaken with the assistance of an advisory committee consisting of representatives of the three sectors of post-secondary education, the Australian Union of Students, the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Comments from students and institutions were also taken into account when developing the survey questionnaire.

Preliminary results from the survey are expected to become available in early 1985, and a detailed report will be published in the second half of 1985.

JUST WHEN YOU THOUGHT IT SAFE TO READ WORONI

Fabrique

by John Taylor

*Thought for the time being
Show me a man with icy cold fingers
and I'll show you a man who can't bear
to hold his own.*

An Evening's Soiree

For reasons that have very little to do with politicians or International Socialists, I found myself rather bored the other evening. My sister was writing up her too-presumptuous-to-be-true sociology dissertation; the cat was knitting a balaclava for my granny. Ergo, I was at a loose end.

Eventually I decided to go out for a "little drinkies," quite sensible you will agree. Betcha can't guess where? Well, I'll tell you.

Tilley Devines

Now I am quite well aware of the rules governing Tilley's especially those applying to the male of the species. I, however, did gain admittance when a personage offered to take me.

It was my mother if you must know.

For those who aren't in the know, Tilley Devines lurks at the Lyneham Shops. Mother and I had a little trouble finding the place but we eventually assailed the oaken doors and with as much nonchalance as we could muster, strolled in.

Tilley's was well lit, the decor tasteful and there were lovely little pots of pinkish/purplish flowers decorating each

and every table. There were even pictures on the wall. Mother remarked that she expected to see my picture on the wall with the caption "Public Enemy Number 1".

But I digress. Being a little thirsty we, or rather I nervously approached the bar and immediately scored a big fat black mark by ordering for mother. Anyhow the bar person was very nice about it and ignored me.



John Taylor takes Hamburglar, his cat, out to lunch.

Clanger Mk 2 came when I held out a \$2 note to pay for a glass of Riesling and a stubby of Carlton. I was asked for the rest of the price (some .30c). My mother, now shaking with mirth, held out a \$1 coin, the change was returned: not to me.

So mother and I sat down and tried not to look conspicuous. We soon became aware that we were being watched - quite closely in fact. Glares, stares and libellous looks, we ran the gamut of them all. Mother, tickled pink that she was being taken for a rich bored society person asked me for my opinion. I said nothing save the fact I was very flattered - we then broke into conspiratorial snickering.

Whilst mother and I were giggling over the concept of a Gigolo in Lyneham Tilley's began to fill up and more importantly, drinks went to half price. I suppose it was sheer 'can't leave well enough alone' on my part as I asked mother why we were still being stared at. Without batting an eyelid mother said "You are the best looking male in here."

"I am the *only* male in here."

"Well there you are then."

When drinkies went back to full price mother and I started to think about leaving. We were just about to when I recognized the visage of (wait for it!) Karen James! Mother (who reads Woroni a fair bit) suggested I say hello to Karen and buy her a drink. No I didn't (coward) sorry Karen perhaps next time.

Speaking of which, I enjoyed Tilley Devines so much that I am planning a return trip. But as the Mazda chugged its way home (thank God it knows its way) Mother asked me where I was going to take her next. I suggested the Canberra Club. Lyneham is a damn long walk from Aranda.

FINANCES SURVEY

STUDENTS HAVE GRAVE RESERVATIONS

The article on the facing page tells about half the story. Students around the country who've worked on student welfare issues like student financing, accommodation, health, etc. have grave reservations about the survey, and sought unsuccessfully to make changes to its focus and distribution.

There are four major problems with the survey:

Timing of distribution: Distribution of the questionnaires during 3rd term will produce a misleading impression of the extent to which students face financial problems during study. Conducting the survey later in the academic year will exclude students who have been forced to either transfer to part-time study, or totally withdraw from study due to financial pressures. Those students who would remain eligible to participate in the survey would be those who have learnt to cope on the meagre student allowance, or have been fortunate enough to secure part-time employment which does not interfere with full-time study commitments.

Excluding part-timers: To get a realistic picture of the financial pressures on students, it is essential that the entire student population be involved in the survey, not just full-time students. There has not been a comprehensive survey of the financial circumstances of part-timers despite one of the major recommendations contained in the Department's 1979 survey report. The report stated that such an omission created significant gaps in the data.

Focus of Questions: A significant oversight of the survey is the omission of questions which could have more readily identified the inadequacies of a student's income. There is no attempt made in the questionnaire to ascertain the extent to which adequate income has affected patterns of expenditure on items such as study materials, food, rent and clothing. Moreover, the unmet needs of students in relation to 'essential items' are not canvassed.

Haste and Consultation: As mentioned earlier, the Dept of Education's own report of the 1979 survey suggested changes to improve the questionnaire and hence the survey. I've mentioned the Department's recognition of the oversight of part-timers. The 1979 report also suggested the inclusion of new questions and modification of other questions. The survey is being conducted in such haste that none of the Department's own recommended changes are being implemented. As well, the Department has merely ignored suggestions from campus student organizations around the country for improving the survey. The 'official' report mentions an 'advisory committee' including representatives from the Australian Union of Students, which made suggestions on the running of the survey. The fact that the survey remains as it was in 1979 is indicative of how ineffective AUS has been in working for students.

CHEAP AIRFARES

STUDENT FARES

SINGAPORE	from	\$690 return
KUALA LUMPUR	from	\$730 return
HONG KONG	from	\$825 return
LONDON	from	\$1250 return
LOS ANGELES	from	\$990 return

There are many other special fares available to students. But hurry seats for end of year departures are filling fast!! Phone us for details as fares are constantly changing.

We also have the Lonely Planet travel guides and info. on individual travel in China.

TRAVEL ABOUT

(upstairs from Homecrafts in Civic)

488020

473525

THE STUDENTS' ALTERNATIVE

ORIENTATION HANDBOOK 1985

TO ALL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES:

Contributions (of about 250 words) should be placed in the O.H. Box in the Students' Association Office by 30 November.

However it would help us considerably if articles could be sent before exams.

THE KELSON-ODGERS SAGA

Dear Mr Hodges,

Episode XIII

What's wrong? An unsavoury childhood? get out on the wrong side of bed one morning or is it more than just the obvious? Your lack of composure in the last attack on poor little ol' me was rather ridiculous. Again you use unfounded argument and distorted facts out of context (you'd probably make a good law student). Anyway Karen James' reply I think put the fact straight. What bothers me is the "holier than thou pimply faced fresh out of private school and straight into University college" variety of student politician.

you continue to put into Woroni these self-inflated chest pounding articles I will continue to receive my fortnightly dosage of humour. I daresay by this stage you and your young Liberal compatriots will be incensed enough to write a reply. Oh Joy. Needless to say I'm looking forward to another feeble attempt at character assassination with glib anticipation. Oh, and by the way I see that Chris Long (one of our glorious Board Members) is standing for S.A. President. How many hours of intellectual deliberation went into the "Don't be wrong, vote for Long" slogan. As he has been endorsed by the young Libs may I posit the question, was it your devastatingly clever self who thought up this killer slogan?

And therein lies my angst. Day after day I have to put up with the young, intellectual and naive. In the tinker toy world of student politics you are one of themore vocal and humourous. And while

Awaiting your reply.

Marcus Baby



2XX PRESENTS

Saturday 20 Oct

FLYING DOCTOR INSTANT UNIT

-Sydney Synth

BAR - \$4, \$5, \$6

* * *

Saturday 27 Oct

THE CHAMPIONS

- Sydney Dance Band + extra dance music

BAR - \$4, \$5, \$6

* * *

Saturday 3 Nov

CUCKOOS

GRAVITY PIRATES

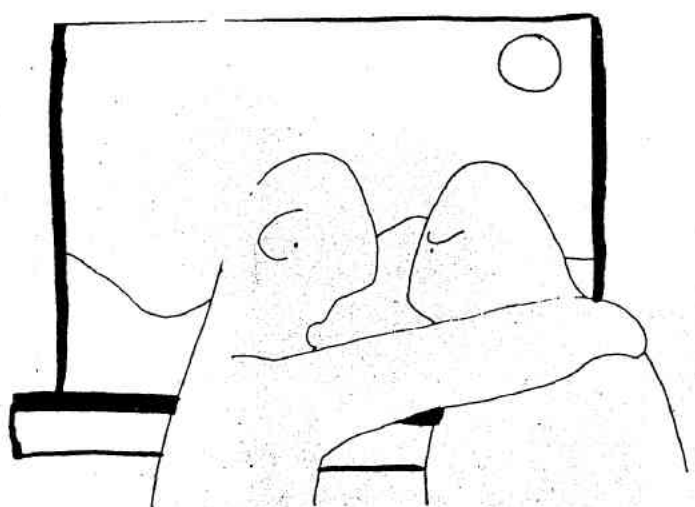
-2 more bands from Sydney

\$4, \$5, \$6

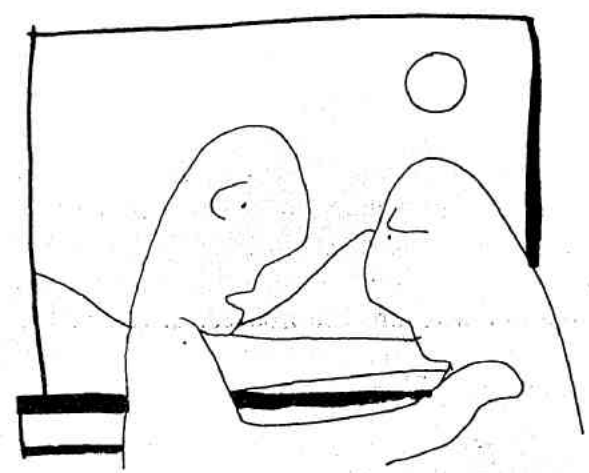
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Thurs. 15 Nov REFEC MODELS MACHINATIONS OPTIC NERVE

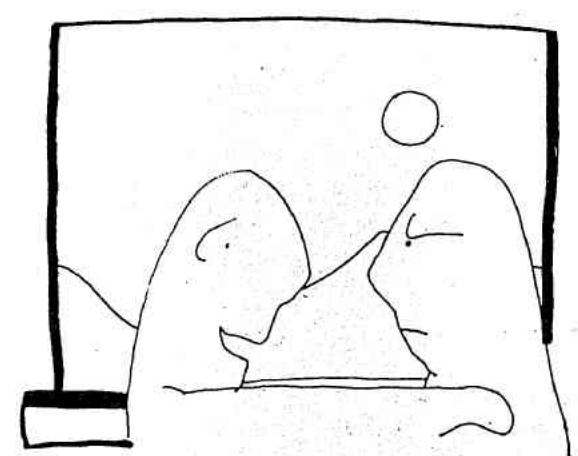
Thurs. 29 Nov NICK LOWE DYNAMIC HEPNOTICS PLUNDERERS



LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE ... THEY MIGHT WIPE OUT ALL PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE...

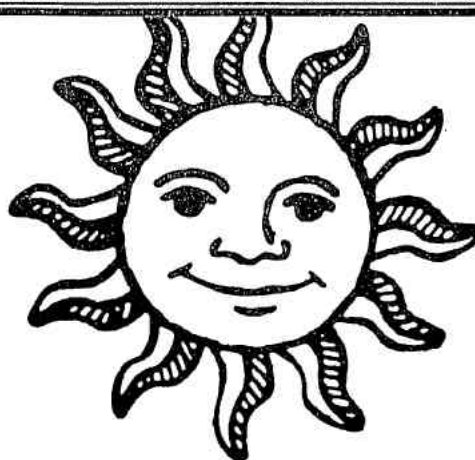


THEY MIGHT EVEN DISINTEGRATE THE PLANET...



BUT THE REST OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM WILL BE COMPLETELY UNAFFECTED.

NUCLEAR POWER ?



NO THANKS

I have written this article in response to Kendall Odgers' "Nuclear Power - An Absolute Necessity" in Woroni No. 10. I want to point out some major problems of the nuclear industry and counter Kendall's misleading portrayal of it.

Kendall tells us he is trying to rectify "the tragic distortion of fact" perpetuated by anti-nuclear supporters, people who "allow blind emotion to triumph". **PRACTICE AS YOU PREACH!** Blind faith in "objectivity", exemplified by a reverence for misleading statistics, is no better. For example, is it really possible to predict eventual deaths from exposure to nuclear waste when the uranium industry has only been underway for a relatively short time? Of course not! So why does Kendall so arrogantly claim that all possible risks from nuclear power can be considered? Such predictions are unjustified. As if this were not enough, it now seems quite acceptable to lie in order to further one's argument. Kendall says: "*Nor is there any substance to the alleged links between uranium for electrical power generation and uranium for nuclear weapons.*" **NONSENSE!** US President Ronald Reagan has publicly claimed that the US military is obtaining plutonium from civilian reactors for nuclear warheads, e.g. in the current MX-missile program.

PROBLEMS WITH THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

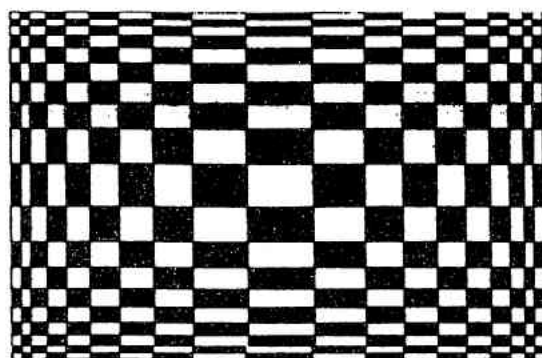
Many anti-nuclear supporters are concerned about the use of dangerous chemicals, about unsafe cars and poor public transport, and about the burning of coal. No denying it, coal-based energy supply is wasteful, dangerous and ecologically-damaging. Coal-mining is a hazardous job, and air pollution from coal-burning in the US may indirectly kill 10,000 people a year. But if only Kendall would give such rigour to analyzing the nuclear fuel cycle! Here are some important points Kendall fails to make about the nuclear industry:

* The cost of nuclear power has continually been underestimated because: (a) the nuclear industry is prepared to lie and deceive to overcome opposition; (b) many of the costs involved have been borne by **GOVERNMENTS** (particularly safety measures and storage of waste), (c) many costs are never-ending and continually escalate as new problems are disclosed and higher standards demanded. Wastes will have to be stored and guarded virtually forever.

* The necessity to protect vulnerable and dangerous nuclear installations gives new impetus to centralization, bureaucracy and the development of the police state. (e.g.; the West German "police-state"; over \$1 million invested to "protect" the Roxby Downs uranium mine).

* Scientists in the USSR, while still favouring nuclear power, point out that waste disposal is an unsolved problem, and that the present Soviet nuclear program would use up land and water capable of feeding 1 million people.

* In the US since 1978 **no new nuclear plants have been ordered.** In 1982 18 cancellations of orders were made, bringing the total of cancellations in the last ten years to over 100. The Shoreham plant on New York's Long Island is ten years behind schedule. The estimated completion cost is \$4 billion - 15 times the original estimate. This is not an isolated case. Other examples are the Zimmer plant in Ohio, the Marble Hill plant in Indiana, etc. The US nuclear industry is collapsing!



POWER RELATIONS

And who is this "we" Kendall continues to mention in reference to building new power-plants and benefitting from new technologies? Could it for once be the students, factory- and office-workers, pensioners, parents, unemployed and the vast majority of people who have never had real input into the decision-making in this society? **NO**, more likely it is the directors of utilities and monopolies who will benefit. It is these people who, in the name of **profits**, now refuse to invest in renewable sources of energy, replant trees on unused land or install efficient scrubbers in their chimneys - and thereby contribute to the harm caused by coal burning. It is these same people who are the noisiest advocates of the nuclear industry. We should be most suspicious of their motives.

I object to Kendall's hypocrisy in implying that the anti-nuclear movement is thoroughly left-wing, while recently having said that the anti-nuclear movement is "essentially a bourgeois phenomenon" (Letter to the Editor, Woroni No.

7). Isn't this something of a contradiction? On second thought, ironically, there may be some sense in this apparent contradiction. The anti-nuclear movement cuts across many old class divisions and creates links between the "traditional left" of the blue-collar working class and the growing numbers of white-collar and tertiary-educated people. New questions are being asked and new forms of organization evolved. Old beliefs are being blended with the insights of the peace movement, the women's movement and so on. In the face of this, Kendall has the nerve to resort to all the flimsy apologetics of his article - outright lies, misleading statistics and totally unfounded predictions.

ALTERNATIVES

I am also struck by the "crocodile tears" at the end of Kendall's article. For a person who so callously evaluates technologies in terms of the number of people they are thought to **kill**, and virtually disregards questions of life-style and environment, it seems very calculated indeed to shed tears about the wastefulness of coal-burning technology. We must use social, economic and ecological arguments, **NOT** just statistical ones!

THERE ARE ALTERNATIVES TO COAL AND NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGIES.

e.g.: solar energy, wind energy, organic fuels (methane, alcohol), hydrogen combustion, geothermal & tidal power, **ENERGY SAVING**, pedal power, etc. When in Australia in 1979, Nobel Prize-winner Professor Hannes Alfvén pointed to the sun and said:

"That nuclear reactor is 150 million kilometres away and we are shielded from its harmful radio-active waves. That is the nuclear reactor we must learn to use to the full."

One big question is: how to get to this renewable-energy paradise; so let's have a debate about energy sources!

It's all tied up with wealth, social change and ecology - **who uses how much for what?**

Will Firth

SOURCES: mainly -

- "Let the Sun Shine in - the energy crisis and how to meet it," Eric Aarons, Australian Radical Publications, 1980.
- "U.S. nuclear industry facing collapse" An article by Elizabeth Kearns in DIRECT ACTION, March 21 1984, Socialist Workers' Party.

LANGMORE TO BE NEXT OCCUPANT OF FRY'S SAFE SEAT.

Whenever election time comes around (every 2-3 years) a new generation of university students find themselves voting for the first time.

The ANU and all of Canberra's northside is in the federal electorate of Fraser. This year the seat is being contested for the Labor Party by a new candidate, John Langmore.

Langmore is unlikely to lose. The retiring Labor member for Fraser, Ken Fry, won it last time with 67 percent of the vote. So if you live on campus, or in any of the northside suburbs, John Langmore is likely to be your next member. We thought he was worth interviewing.

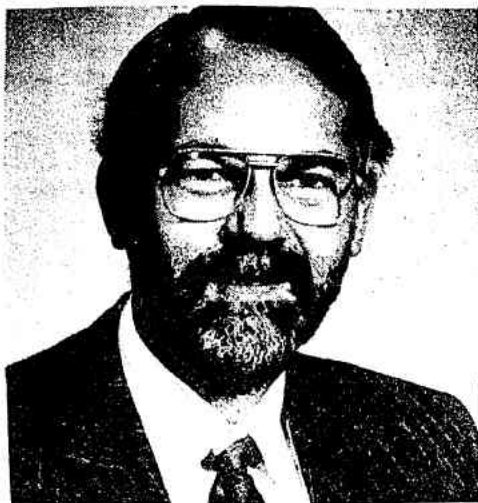
We found that although he's been pre-selected for a safe seat, Langmore is not intending to relax during the campaign. He's filling the shoes of Ken Fry, who has held the seat since the Whitlam double dissolution of 1974 and who, in those ten years, has made himself widely known and respected on the northside of Canberra.

Until the election was called Langmore worked at Parliament House as the Senior Private Secretary to Employment and Industrial Relations Minister Ralph Willis. He has now resigned and is devoting all his time to campaigning in Fraser.

His political interests are very broad. "I've always been interested in reform and in trying to find ways of tackling unemployment and inequity in Australia," he says. He's also concerned about global problems of poverty in developing countries and the arms race and its potential to lead to global destruction.

His academic qualifications are in economics. He holds a Master of Economics from Cambridge and was for a number of years an economics lecturer at the University of Papua New Guinea. He came to Canberra in 1976 and joined the staff of the Parliamentary Labor Party in the rebuilding process which took place after the Whitlam dismissal of 1975.

In the later years of Labor opposition Langmore played a large role in forming the economic policies which put Labor back into office. In particular, he was one of those who developed the Accord on Prices and Incomes which has become the cornerstone of Labor's economic policy.



John Langmore

"One of the great things about the first 18 months in government has been the rise of 260,000 in employment and the fall in inflation from 11.4% in March last year to 3.9% now."

He readily admits that much remains to be done in creating economic equity and he expresses disappointment in the slowness with which some government policy is being implemented and the direction which policy has taken in other areas.

He would wish the Labor Party to put a complete stop to uranium mining, be more sceptical about some US foreign policy and to take a stronger line on South Africa and East Timor.

In the coming campaign Langmore will be saying a lot about issues of concern to the ACT.

He believes that government spending in the ACT should more closely reflect human needs.

"I'm very concerned about the imbalance between spending on beautiful roads and lovely buildings and the very poor quality welfare services, the inadequate childcare and the unsatisfactory recreational facilities in some part of the city."

John Langmore will be at ANU this week to meet students and answer particular concerns they have. He'll be found at an information table in the Union.

HUMAN GROWING

A book by Jim Cairns.

Jim Cairns believes that the human species has found a powerful and brilliant idea. It is that the fundamental factor in human life is the limitless potential within each of us. It is a genetical inheritance of millions of years of evolution and human growth.

The tragic factor is that for so long it has been suppressed, repressed and distorted into modern society as it is now - aloneness, powerlessness, lack of care, manipulation, violence and war.

The most exciting thought is that millions of people now say loud and clear that: the old ways shall end at last. We reject all the old beliefs and politics and games. We want a new way of life.

They are rapidly finding out how they can end repression in their own lives and gain responsibility and power and how they can liberate society.

This book is an account of how it can be done and how it is actually happening.

TOAD HALL BALL

On Thursday 13th of September Toad Hall held its Annual Ball.

The night was well attended at the Union Bistro. The "Doug Anthony All Stars" appeared first with innovative wit and song. Later 'Optic Nerve' played for most of the night, playing convincing rock ragy little numbers which really got the crowd going.

Since alcohol awas at first free, there were lots of happy souls who swayed way into the early hours of the morning.

S.A. MEETING

At the last S.A. meeting, the Publications Regulations Review drew to a close. Leaving aside some amendments to remove anachronisms from the Publications Regulations (which set out the constraints and principles for the production of Woroni, Orientation Handbook etc.), most attention was focussed on the Director of Student Publications and the struggle against sexism and racism, as it has been all year. After production of four proposals, ranging from a "free press" (subject only to legal sanctions) to a right of veto over sexist material for a Women on Campus delegate, wide-ranging debate and some complex voting, the position eventually affirmed by the S.A. General Meeting was one of opposition to sexism and racism, recognising that they are untenable positions, the expression of which actively oppresses members of the Association, and hence should be curtailed, in a framework of critical analysis and concurrent publication (for conscious-raising and debate, rather than just exclusion). The Regulations now spell out the SA's expectation of Editors, and their duties, the desirable patterns of co-operation with the DSP (now to be an elected position), and guidelines for Editors on what sexism and racism are. They also provide for two advisory positions on sexism and racism, an Anti-Sexist Delegate appointed by Women on Campus, and an Anti-Racist Delegate elected by a General Meeting (there being currently no anti-racist group on campus which recognises the autonomy of the

A PARTY?

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO MY
21st BIRTHDAY PARTY

WHERE: At the Union Bistro

WHEN: on Saturday the 17th of November from 8 pm onwards.

DRESS: - smart casual - semi formal (or whatever)

FROM: Rohan Firminger

P.S. I apologise for not being able to send out invitations 'en masse', so please attend - whether you come from one end of the political spectrum or the other, or above it or below it, be you undergraduate, staff or graduate, on or off campus, law, science, eco or arts (including Asian Studies), or be you just a friend - TURN UP DAMN YOU!

FELLOWSHIPS FOR STUDY IN YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985-6

Fellowships for Australians wishing to undertake postgraduate studies at tertiary institutions in Yugoslavia in 1985-6 are being offered by the Federal Administration for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Co-operation in Yugoslavia.

The fellowship will be granted for periods of between three and nine months from 1 October 1985 to 20 June 1986, preferably for studies in the fields of culture, humanities and social sciences. Applicants must be aged under 40 years and hold a Bachelor's degree or its equivalent.

Travel costs between Australia and Yugoslavia are not provided but benefits for the fellowship holders include living and accommodation allowances, a book allowance and assistance with expenses for approved travel within Yugoslavia.

Applications close on 7 December 1984. Application forms and further information are available from:

The Secretary
Dept of Education & Youth Affairs
(Yugoslav Government Fellowships)
PO Box 826
Woden ACT 2606.

OKTOBERFEST PROGRAM

- 10.00am OKTOBERFEST COMMENCES - About 20 stalls as well as:
- 11.00 Tai Chi Demonstration
- 11.30 Dr JIM CAIRNS. The launching of his new book by the Hon. Tom Uren
- 12 noon Music entertainment by KATE SCHULLER and her Choir
- 12.30 The Magnificent Juggler CLINTON HOLZHAUER
- 1.00 A demonstration in fencing
- 1.30 Another demonstration in Tai Chi
- 2.00 Exercise to music demonstration
- 2.30 Fitness test demonstration
- 3.00 Fitness test on the public (free for anyone interested. This day only)
- 3.30 Rap dancing by the UNIVERSAL BREAK TEAM (the winners of YMCA's competition)
- 5.30 TIM FERGUSON (from the Doug Anthony Allstars) and MICHAEL SHIRLEY will spring a few FROGSTORIES on you.
- 6.00 BAVARIAN HUMPAH BAND in the best Oktoberfest tradition
- 7.00 JAZZ with the 6-piece "DICK C. LANDERS"
- 9.00 SEND A TELEGRAM (aka LEAPING CHAIRS) A local 3-piece band credited with a fresh uncompromising sound.
- 10.30 THE JONES - Back in Canberra especially for the Oktoberfest. The Jones originated in Canberra in 1978. The Jones have supported such bands as Midnight Oil and have an excellent self titled EP to their credit.

BE THERE!

oppressed in their struggle for liberation). (Note well: These positions are purely advisory to the DSP, as a result of an amendment at the meeting: it was interesting to see the extent to which many male members of Left Alliance, who supposedly support feminism (let alone the right-wingers) were unable to bring themselves to credit Women on Campus with the capacity to exercise a veto over sexist material - which would, on WOC's undertaking, be mainly used to insist on the insertion of anti-sexist material along with sexist articles - in a responsible and sensible fashion). At least the SA finishes the year with an institutionalised affirmation of the anti-sexism and anti-racism which Six-Pact have promised to uphold. Forward to victory.

A. Anderson
Publications Committee

THE SEARCH FOR THE TRIPLE VOWEL

Lexicographers and linguists will be pleased to know that an example of the rare tripe "O" species of word has been located on the ANU campus.

At 10.30am on Thursday 25 October, a lecture on PALEOOOLOGY will be given by D. Williams, of the Biogeography and Geomorphology section of the Research School of Pacific Sciences.

Based on my scant knowledge of Greek and/or Latin, "Paleoology" is the study of fossilised eggs.

"Oooh!" you say. If you're intrigued, the lecture will be held in seminar room C, H.C. Coombs Building.

Energetic Eddie.

SELF ~ INDULGENT WANK

→ JUICY BITS ON LIFE AND PHOTOCOPIERS

Is your brain feeling over-used? with the end of the year approaching so quickly, I don't blame it. If you haven't started getting your brain into shape yet, why not read this article as a test to determine whether your brain is still in working order, and able to learn.

What follows is a rambling dissertation on the predicament of red bumper stickers, and life as a photocopier.

Have you ever seen a bumper sticker that says "I [blank] my dog!"?

Don't be shocked — the moral decay rampant in our society hasn't sunk so low that people *drive around* bestially boasting about their pet hobbies.

Don't write an indignant letter to Rev Nile, and the Festival of Toohey's Lite. Blame it on the sun.

When I closely examined an "I [blank] my dog" bumper sticker, I saw the faint remnant of a once-red love-heart in the space between the black "I" and "my".

"Why?" you ask, shocked that Apollo's passenger could wreak such damage on defenceless bumper stickers.

The answer doesn't lie in poncey old greek folklore, but cool suave **PHYSICS**. So read on . . .

White light is composed of lots of photons of different wavelengths (i.e. colours), as you well know. If you don't already know, a 'photon' is a packet of energy — just raw energy. The amount of energy in a photon is proportional to its wavelength, so (this is the most important concept . . .) different colours of light are composed of photons of different energies.

If you've been to school, you'll know that visible light (ROY G. BIV) is just a part of a much greater spectrum called the electromagnetic spectrum. At the low energy/long wavelength end are radio waves. Infra-red radiation (i.e. heat) comes next, then

further up the energy scale comes visible light. Ultraviolet light has even more energy in its photons, and x-rays and gamma rays are super energetic. (Gamma rays are so energetic that they can make your DNA look like spaghetti junction if they happen to be passing — so stay away from uranium.) "So what? — What's this got to do with bumper stickers?", you ask, a trifle predictably.

Bear with me please — I've just said that light - e.g. Sunlight — comes in a variety of energy sizes. Now consider an object. You know that a white object is white because it reflects all colours, a black thing is black because it absorbs all colours and that a red, for example, object absorbs all the photons that hit it except for the red ones, which bounce off, into your eyes.

Now, look closely at that last statement. *HOW* does an object absorb some colours and not others? The answer lies in the chemical structure of the dyes or pigments in that object. I won't go into that now, (but if you must know, read about 'conjugation' in a Chem text) but basically, a molecule that absorbs a photon of visible light does so by incorporating the photon's energy into itself — i.e. it becomes excited. (An infra red light photon only has enough energy to make molecules vibrate more. (i.e. to get hotter)).

Now, a molecule of red dye absorbs all the yellow, green,

blue, indigo and violet photons that hit it, and usually the odd ultra violet photon (the ones that give you sunburn) as well. Only red (i.e. the lowest energy photons) are *not* absorbed. Instead they are reflected, so you say "Oh look, a red bumper-sticker". Contrast this with a blue bumper sticker, which absorbs the low energy light photons of red, etc. and *reflects* the energetic blue (as well as the ultra violet ones) photons.

Now, here comes the climax!

If a molecule of red dye is exposed to, and absorbs an energetic ultraviolet photon, it can get so excited that it literally busts its guts, and reacts to form a different molecule. The new molecule may have a structure so different from the original one (imagine biting a donut in half) that it no longer can absorb any light colours at all — it becomes white.

Now, if a bumper sticker with a red word (or perhaps a loveheart) on it is left to fend for itself in the concrete jungle of a car park, then the red dye molecules will be bombarded with enough energetic photons to make Rorke's Drift (in Zululand) look like a cliched picnic.

Thus it's no wonder that red colours tend to fade, while black ones and blue ones don't.

So the "I [blank] my dog" bumper sticker originally said "I love my dog".

Actually, Rev Nile (for example) would have reason to be offended at such an ambiguous message, so if you're a zealot, write to him (in blue ink) and tell him to make a law banning beastial bumper stickers. Perhaps you could suggest that new bumper stickers featuring an anagram of

'dog' be used.

While I've got your attention let me reveal an amazing fact. The sheets of paper we lay out "Woroni" pages on aren't plain white. They are printed with turquoise lines to help us to get the text straight. (Even though sometimes we're not in a fit state to take notice of little blue lines — but that's another story)

When I was an innocent young editor, I pondered on the reason for the disappearance of these lines when 'Woroni' was printed. I had noticed that the light blue lines also disappeared when photocopied, so this is my explanation.

A photocopy is made by shining a bright light on the original and playing with the reflected light so that ink is put on the copy in the right places. Obviously a black printed word absorbs all the light, reflecting none. Have you noticed that red ink copies very well, often far better than blue ink? Well, it does. So the answer to the question of the perfectly copied red ink and the disappearing blue lines on a layout sheet (which are the same as the faint blue ruled lines on writing pads) lies in the reflection of light.

You now know that blue ink reflects blue (high energy) light and absorbs the other colours and red ink absorbs the higher energy green, blue and violet photons.

I'm not sure about this, but the light source in a photocopier, while it may look white, is probably predominantly composed of a mere handful of wavelengths. Assuming that these are in the blue range of the spectrum, it becomes obvious that red ink will absorb them, reflecting none,

and that blue dye will reflect the blue photons, absorbing the few photons of other wavelengths.

Thus blue appears to be white (which reflects everything) to the photocopier, and red may as well be black, as far as it is concerned.

Isn't that amazing? If you don't think so, you're obviously the type of person that thinks that trees exist to be climbed by children and to beautify the landscape. Think about trees from a tree's point of view: it wants to procreate, which is what life is all about, really. Whoops, I'm getting a bit metaphysical; I'm sorry if this article seems a bit self-indulgent, but I thought you might like to learn a thing or two. (Not that I know too much, of course.)

P. S. If you're wondering what a dye molecule does once it's absorbed a photon and become excited, and you're thinking "What happens when all the molecules have become excited?" — Don't worry, they usually get rid of the energy by giving off other, less energetic photons (e.g. heat rays). This happens very quickly and is called 'fluorescence'. Fluorescent sox, which are quickly becoming the fashion fad of 1984 are so excruciatingly bright because they absorb UV light and blue-violet light and re-emit it as red or green (or whatever) photons. The super bright effect is due to *all* the re-emitted photons having *the same wavelength*, no matter what the original photon's wavelength (i.e. energy) was. (That's true only if the original photon is of higher energy than the emitted one.)

That's all for now, I'm off to the Botanical Gardens to talk to the trees.

Stephen Pratt

Radical Socialists are 'not Extremists'

One often wonders exactly where a year goes. October is almost gone, the fluff will soon fall and Bob Hawke is apparently more concerned to capture the hearts and minds of the 20 percent or so of the population that doesn't like him than to keep the votes of the 69 percent who remain faithful to what is left of the Labor cause. Perhaps Mr Hawke should look a little more to his support, because there is some dissatisfaction being expressed at his eroding of what is labelled "The Traditional Labor Position" on such issues as uranium, taxation, defence and so on. Such dissenters have been tagged "extremists" by both Bob Hawke and the media at large. At the ANU we have a few extremists of our own, Alex Anderson or John Buchanan being of one kind, Kerry Corke or Glenn Phillips of another, Chris Stamford or Stephen Pratt a third.

In any precise sense however, "student extremist" usually refers to either Revolutionary Socialists or Anarchists: but the phrase carries the naughty implication that the extremist exemplifies what is

latent in all students — I mean that they are an extrapolation from a rising curve of homogeneous student response. If others were not so apathetic, they would be out there with the "student extremists" on the streets fighting for liberation against repression, or with them in the teach-ins reifying or deifying the young Marx (who never grows old). But students are a pretty mixed bunch — I mean are functionally differentiable into a plurality of sub-cultures. If the apathetic did pull up their collective socks, some of them would be out there on the streets, some would be getting blind with the Rugby Club or braining others with hockey sticks; some would be studying even harder; some would be found at religious revivals; others would be even nicer than they are now, and some still wouldn't have a clue what they were doing. The so-called "extremist" is, in fact, more likely to be way out, isolated and—however righteous — on his own, not the tip of a tendency as the loosely applied word implies.

Simon Duncan

CHILD WATCH AUSTRALIA

The Australian Early Childhood Association, a national organisation concerned with the optimum development of the health, education, care and welfare of young children, is sponsoring a new project called Child Watch. The Project's first area of investigation is the needs of children aged 0-2 years.

Child Watch will further emphasise the Association's advocacy role as it aims to identify a range of concerns that have not been adequately covered or promoted in the past in terms of services to children. These concerns include such topics as physical access to buildings, the availability of appropriate health services and the need for different types of child care.

A series of surveys will be conducted in every capital city of Australia. Both parents of 0-2 year olds and those agencies and organisations that offer services to parents and young children will be interviewed. Simultaneously, a public

information component will be developed to let others, politicians, bureaucrats, community and religious groups and the general public, know what Child Watch has discovered about the condition of Australia's very young children.

The general objectives of the first Child Watch Project, "Who Cares for the Under 2's?", are to promote and increase public involvement in matters concerning young children and their families, to increase government sensitivity to the needs and aspirations of families with young children and to promote the rights of young children. In short, Child Watch aims through inquiry and publicity to obtain a better deal for the nation's very young children to ensure they receive the quality care and nurturing due to them.

For further information please contact:
Margaret Hutson, 470 091
12 Watson Street Turner ACT



A FOND FAREWELL

In my capacity as Chair of the ANU Union's Board of Management I'd like to say thankyou to those people that have given me support over the last 12 months (I've only another three or so weeks to go before my term of office finishes). The year has not been without its problems and needless to say it's taken its toll. However I hope that the sort of Management of this Union continues in the same progressive way as it has done in the past two years.

The changes I've been directly or indirectly responsible for include new bar furniture, new tables and chairs in the bistro, maintaining existing food prices, giving Legal Referral a new shop-front, introducing the new coffee lounge area, opening the Union's Bakery outlet, extending the shop, introducing the Women's Legal Service (soon to commence), Women's Common Room and so on. Myself and particularly the Union's Executive Committee have hopefully been progressive, far sighted and pragmatic in all its undertakings. The sorts of improvements you won't see are the equipment and machinery that help the members of staff produce food products more efficiently (slicers, ovens, a new van). In the end the Union won't make a great wad of money this year but we will certainly do more than break even (this

union news

is due primarily to all the improvements listed above and the unforeseen advent of a 38-hour week for FLAIU employees).

The Union's image is fastly approaching a more accessible, relaxed and professional environment. Even the once infamous Union Bar (known for its thuggery) has had a drastic change. Security these days is controlled (for the most part) by women. Not surprising perhaps that the incidents reports have dropped off rather dramatically. In all it's been productive for myself, the Board, and eventually you the members.

As for subsequent involvement in Student Politics I don't think so; or I will at least keep a fairly low profile. Although I'm a committed socialist and shall remain so, I've always thought of my involvement in terms of actions for the common good; and it's a realm in which I work best. The embroiled world of Student Politics per se, the sycophants, pedants, and idealogues have never impressed right from my initial involvement in this arena way back in the dim dark days of 1977 or '78 or whenever it was. The only real change there have been the faces. Hopefully myself, and my predecessor Matthew Storey have helped in raising the level and standards that this Union offers, and certainly hope it will continue. Again thankyou for your support and thankyou for your criticism.

Sincerely,
Marcus Kelson
Chair ANU Union Board of Management.

What's On

Do you know about our Radio Show on 2XX. Listen to us every Tuesday 5.30-6pm. We give away a lot of complimentary tickets + provide you with a lot of valuable information.

Friday 19 October

Another African Night held in the Refectory. Tickets available at the door, -----entail --- entertainment --- AND FOOD. Look out for further information.

Saturday 20 October

The Indian Night held in the Refectory. A great variety night with dinner, guest speaker Al Grassby, A Cultural Show and door prizes. For tickets phone: 49 4026.

2XX Band Nite in the Union Bar --

Instant Unit

&

Fying Doctor

Tickets available at the door

Friday 26 October -- OKTOBER FEST & MARKET

Start 10am. Come along to the market day held in the courtyard outside the Union Building. Lots and lots of things to see and buy. Entertainment every hour.

From 4pm Come inside for some Dixieland Jazz, Comedy, dancing, lots of food, beer, snacks. Of course everything held in a German style. T-Shirts, Beer mugs and other items for sale in the building

OKTOBER FEST MARKET DAY ***** OKTOBER FEST MARKET DAY

Juni Morosi will run a stall during the market day, again we will have the opportunity to try her special PURE ICE CREAM (earlier on sale in the Refectory).

*** During the Market Day, around 11.30am ***

Dr Jim Cairns' latest book "HUMAN GROWTH: Its Sources and Potentials" will be launched by the Hon. Tom Uren, Minister of the ACT in the presence of many distinguished guests

The book will be for sale during the ANU Union Market Day. Copies will be signed on request by the author

***** Refreshments will be available *****

After being outside at the market and inside eating and enjoying yourselves, come up to the union bar for some dancing and drinking. Great bands to listen to:

"The Jones" -- back from Sydney for the Oktober Fest

"Send a Telegram" a popular Canberra band and another support act to be on stage during the night
The night will end late

Saturday 27 October

In the Union Bar THE CHAMPIONS AND THE BASTINADOS, Tickets only \$4, \$5, \$6. Two worthwhile bands to come and listen to.

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MATHS EXAM LEAK

Once again, Woroni proves itself to be in the forefront of the fight against academic failure. By means which we are unable to divulge, this newspaper has come into the possession of AN EXAMINATION QUESTION.

Here it is:

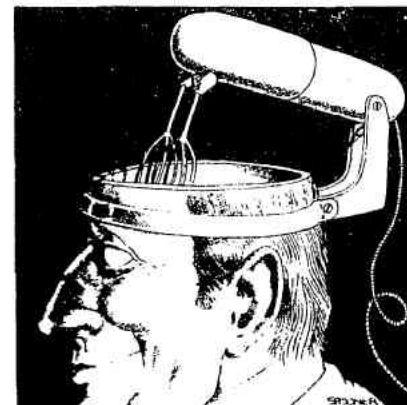
Applied Maths C34H.

A person of height h is walking with constant velocity on the earth, away from the sun so that their shadow is pointing in the same direction as they are walking in.

Construct an equation, or set of equations, that allow you to calculate the rate of change of the length of the person's shadow with respect to time.

Assume that the earth is a smooth spheroid with a cross-sectional elliptical index of 0.987, and the earth's orbital path about the sun is perfectly circular. [Hint: Remember to include the rotation of the earth and allow for the latitude the person is walking at, and the sun's azimuth.]

Your solution must include a consideration of the easterly or westerly direction of the walker.



Isn't that an amazing question? How could anybody with a brain smaller than a planet be able to work it out in less than three hours?

Now that the cat's out of the bag, the nasty lecturers in the Hanna Noisy building will probably change the question. Does that mean no-one will ever know the answer?

If you're a public-spirited Maths student, please calculate the answer and send it in to 'Woroni', (It'll be printed in the first issue of next year) for the edification of your peers, and also just to prove you can do it.

Eds.

CHRISTIANS ON CAMPUS

E.U. FRIDAY NIGHT MEETINGS

Where: Ursula College
Time: 7.30pm

Anyone interested in meeting people and having fun, please come along. There'll be music, games and discussions and lots of fun.

Current Interaction between Science and the Christian Faith

Six Christian men who are eminent scientists at the A.N.U. present current information on the theme. The remaining three sessions are:

- 15 October: 'The Age of the Earth' — Dr J.R. Richards
- 22 October: 'Fossils, Time and Biological Change' — Prof. K.J.W. Campbell
- 29 October: 'Place of Human Beings in Nature' — Dr B. Richardson.

Venue: REID UNITING CHURCH
(Coranderk St. Reid.
When: MONDAY EVENINGS, 7.30-9.30pm

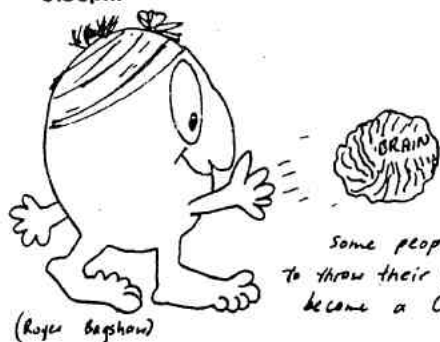
The Power of Hope in the Nuclear Age
Sat' 13 October, 10am-5pm
This workshop is for those who are concerned about the nuclear threat, but who feel overwhelmed by it and feel that they have little to contribute. Examples from history, the theology of Christian hope and the reflections of Christians' working for peace will be drawn on in an attempt to find the power of hope in our lives.

Venue: Reid Uniting Church
Leaders: David Purcell, Rev. Ian Pearson
Fee: \$7 (bring own lunch)

Test Tube Babies: A Moral Dilemma?
Sat: 27 October, 1.30-5pm
Recent advances in bio-medical technology highlight the need for us as a community to answer questions about the nature of life and to decide how we wish to influence future developments. This seminar aims to stimulate individual thought in a Christian context and to explore the social, ethical and legal implications of the new technology.

Venue: Reid Uniting Church
Leader: Judith Dalton
Fee: \$5.

These three courses are run by the ELM (Education for Lay Ministries) Centre for lay people of all denominations. Ph. 47 2135 (Mon. & Tues.) or 81 1928 (ah) for more details.



(Roger Bepko)

REFLECTIONS AT THE SEASHORE

I stood at the seashore and watched the waves —
Deep, dark, unknown,
Breaking into
Light, revelation.
Constantly coming,
Pouring out love on the sand.
The source of those waves, like God,
Beyond the horizon,
As far as the eye can reach,
And further.
Coming in,
God revealing love to man,
Sometimes in huge breakers of love,
Sometimes in little tips of foam,
Sometimes in momentary lull,
But always returning,
Reminding,
Constantly loving.

What shall I do with the love that is offered? —
Shall I turn away,
Up the beach, ignoring the sea?
Shall I ponder,
Uncertain,
At the water's edge,
Sometimes letting the love wrap my ankles,
Sometimes running away as it approaches,
Never getting too involved?

Or shall I
Accept the challenge
Head on,
Leap into the waves,
Be immersed,
Letting God's love wash me,
Cleanse me,
Lift and support me?

Whatever I do,
God's love will be there,
Constantly reaching out for me.
Whether I accept it or reject it,
The waves will wash in.
Love never gives up.

Robin Chapple.



I want the truth, the whole truth
and nothing BUT the truth.....
so HELP me god?!!

HE SAW THE POINT OF DEATH

Once upon a boring time there was a moronic author who wrote the most idiotic stories ever foisted upon humanity . . . Here is another one:

Roger had a big problem. He thought he had AIDS but he was only imagining it. Last weekend he decided to end it all and went to the doctor. The doctor wouldn't prescribe anything because he said it was A) unethical, and B) there wasn't enough money in it. Roger offered him a lot of money, so the rotten sod took it. Roger was walking home a few minutes later with a pocket full of amazingly destructive drugs. He met an ex-friend* who told him about Yardley's Oatmeal breakfast cereal, but our hero (Roger) had already been there, done that. Life held no surprises for Rog any more. He told his assailant to vacate the scene, and strode off home in a very huffy manner.

Late that night depression had well and truly set in. Roger sat on the floor of the toilet with the drugs in the palm of his hand. He reminisced about the lovely overtones of the doctor's voice and shamelessly fantasised about all the rude things they could have done in that surgery.

"The things that don't happen when you don't have a bottle of PORT, or a camera, or even a metal spoon (or a

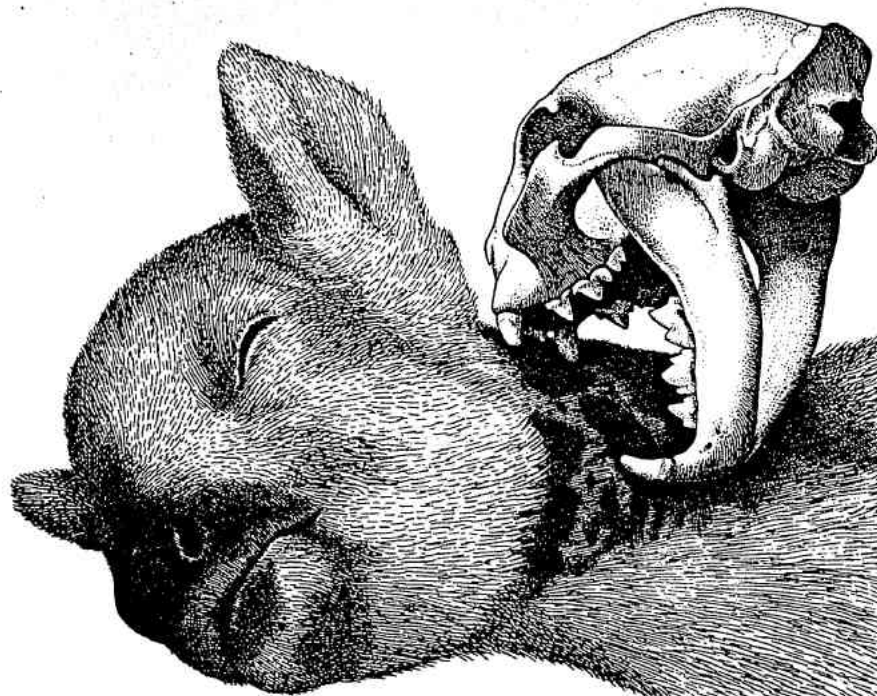
whip). Shit, I'll do myself in." he thought to himself, as there wasn't anyone else about. "There never is, you shithead", shouted Roger, who was now extremely depressed. In a final act of defiance and contrariness he decided not to pander to the rotten doctor's evil designs and society's warped restrictive expectations, and not commit the act in a messy and/or innovative way. Taking a ballpoint pen from his breast pocket, he didn't scrawl a death-note, but positioned it in front of his left eye and head-butted the wall. That finished him off well and truly.

THE END

so there.

Embarrassed

* Roger didn't have any friends because no-one liked him very much. No-one liked the rotten bastard at all, in fact. The prime reason behind this case of unanimous antipathy was Roger's absolutely own bloody fault. He never gave a stuff about wot he sed or did. he had no compassion or sense of common decency. Consequently everybody hated his guts. This Universal hatred made Roger feel very lonely and misunderstood, which caused him to try to lash out a bit in return. As you can see, maybe suicide was the best thing after all. . . .



Who Killed Bambi?

Long ago in days of yore
 When wizards ruled with magic lore
 And valiant knights did dragons slay
 And kings could conquer in a day
 A young man called Sir Havealot
 Was sulking in his room.

"Full five-and-twenty years am I
 And fourteen battles wise
 One hundred men felled by my sword
 Yet fighting I despise.
 Magicians say a princess, fair
 Awaits a torturous death
 A-lying in a dragon's lair
 beneath his awful breath.
 'Tis said that on the next full moon
 That he shall celebrate;
 And in tribute to his devil kin
 Shall send her to her fate."



"That curst moon 'tis but one week hence
 But I Sir Havelot
 Shall find that blasted scaly snake
 And give it all I've got.
 So saying our brave knight set out,
 His lunchbox in his hand
 His faithful blade "Invincible"
 And a jar of magic sand.

Forest, mountain, field, and stream
 The brave man crossed to find his dream
 A wealth of treasure and of might
 And no need more to battles fight,
 And freedom for Pistachia
 The daughter of his King.

(sings)
 "I the brave Sir Havelot
 The Lady's hand shall win
 I'll kill the dragon instantly
 And end his evil sin
 And then when I am rich and wed
 I'll make a land of peace
 And I'll live happily with my wife
 And joy will never cease."

Soon enough our good Knight came
 Upon the dragon's cave
 A thousand vultures wheeled around
 And Havelot's face was grave.
 Stealthily, silently
 He leaped down from his horse
 And grasping his "invincible"
 The hero marched forth.
 The entrance of the cave was dark
 Sir Havealot crept inside
 A passage stretched before him now
 Just thirteen inches wide.

Such horrors did Sir Havealot find
 I could not set them here
 He fought his way
 And all did slay
 While gulping back his fear.
 Eventually, Oh Blessed Saints
 He reached the lair itself
 A dusty room with piles of jewels
 And one small, wrinkled elf.

"Evenin' Sir!"
 The creature said
 And raised his tiny hat
 "The dragon and the girl are out -
 If I were you I'd scat"
 "I'm not afraid of him or you"
 The young man answered him
 "I came to save Pistachia
 If I have to die to win"
 "And die you will" the elf explained
 "Along with whatsername
 The full moon's due tonight, my friend
 You know the dragon's game."

Sir Havealot tied the small man up
 And packed a sack with jewels
 took his post behind a rock
 Between two sunken pools.
 Suddenly, the wall slid back
 The dragon did appear
 And on its back a bundle shook
 It seemed to him, with fear.
 The Princess! She is found at last.
 Our worthy battler thought
 Then sprinkling magic sand about
 The awful dragon fought.

The dragon roared but no flames came
 The sand had done its work.
 The monster had no room to fight
 and slowly went berserk.
 He hurled himself upon the ground,
 the bundle flew aside
 And there his weakness was revealed
 A scale loose on his side
 Sir Havealot ran up to it and
 stabbed him with the
 The dragon died, the elf man cried
 and the knight began a raid.
 He cleared up all the treasure piles
 and found a horse or two
 to get them home with his bride to be
 Whom he was now to woo.



"Pistachia! My fairest one!"
 He cried and hacked her chains
 He tore away the sheets and stuff
 To see what he had gained.

"You creep! You sexist bloody male!
 How dare you strip me down!"
 She grabbed his hair and shoved him off
 then stumbled to the ground.
 "But you must be my wife, my sweet"
 the earnest bumbler said.

"You must be mad you filthy cad
 I'm far too young to wed"
 In two years time I finish school
 then I'll reveal my might
 No veils and babes for me my friend,
 I'll fight for women's rights.

The knight has learned his error
 and his greatest dream is known
 He found his peaceful life, 'tis said,
 a-working in the home.

Heather Binson

